

ARMY

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NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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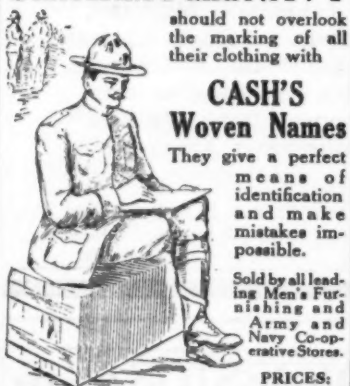
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The following is an extract from a letter written by an American officer to his father from a port of call where his ship stopped en route overseas:

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Having traveled through England on his way to France, the same officer writes as of later date:

"Among the thoughts that occur to me from day to day are: First. The dogged determination of the British to crush German militarism once and for all. That thought pervades the very air of England. Every human activity is absolutely directed to that end. Second. No one can realize the enormity of our task, what we are doing and preparing to do. The Army is working and building and systematizing just as though they were going to forward troops and supplies, deliver mail and afford amusement for Americans in unlimited quantity from now till the end of time."

Later, in France:

"Did I tell you that when we marched down to the train in (name of town omitted) the little boys and girls came out and took the soldiers' hands and marched for several miles? One of my lieutenants had a little girl all the way down. Her sister, perhaps ten or eleven, took my hand and every once in awhile would reach over with her other hand and pet it, and look back at her sister. She was a nice little girl, well dressed, etc. I made an effort to talk French to her, but finally got one of my men (native of France) to come and tell her she must go home, as it was late and we had come a long way."

BRITISH ARTILLERY LOSSES.

The first official British statement as to the losses of the British army in artillery and machine guns during the German offensive that began on March 21 was made by Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in Parliament on April 25.

"We lost," the Minister said, "nearly a thousand guns by shell fire or capture; between 4,000 and 5,000 machine guns have been lost or destroyed and the quantity of ammunition, apart from that which has been fired and that which has been lost in the dumps, amounted to something between one and three weeks' total of manufacture. Other war materials have been used or lost in a great variety of classes and on a similar scale, but by the end of last week (i.e., week ending April 20) all the losses had been made good and in many cases more than made good."

"Vast quantities of small-arm ammunition have been lost or left behind, but, great as the demand has been, the expenditure in the past month did not exceed the maximum potential capacity of the British factories, without touching enormous reserves which had accumulated against such a contingency. The wastage of rifles was very great, but the losses were quite easily and promptly made good. Our preparations had contemplated a period of supreme battle intensity from the third week of February instead of from the third week of March, so we are at present from one to three weeks to the good."

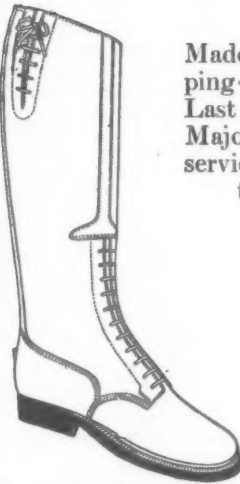
"Those calculations allowed the artillery to fire during the whole fighting season a considerable heavier volume of shells than was expended weekly during the offensive battles of last year, and more than double the volume of shells fired during the terrific bombardment which characterized the Somme offensive of 1916. They also provided for the carrying forward into 1919 of sufficient reserves to allow the British total to mount one step higher than in power and intensity. In fact, barring unforeseen circumstances, our supply of munitions would enable us to carry on a battle at the supreme pitch of intensity until winter without compromising our requirement for 1919. This is despite the fact that a hundred thousand men were taken from munition factories for service in the army."

Referring to the German War Minister's claim to the capture of more than twice the number of guns than he (Churchill) had announced, Mr. Churchill said that the German claim was a grotesque exaggeration and untrue. But if it had been true he believed that he would still have been able to say that the losses in guns had been made good. Not only had the machine guns been replaced but the Munitions Ministry had placed at the disposal of the air and ground services more than twice the number of guns lost or destroyed in battle in France.

GERMAN GUNNERY.

Discussing British and German Naval Ordnance, the Engineer, of London, England, in concluding a series of articles points out that the Germans were unremitting in their efforts to improve the quality of naval shell. "It is to be feared that official circles here," says the Engineer, "were not fully alive to the progress which had been effected in this very important respect. In 1912 Sir George Greenhill, the eminent ordnance expert, declared the Germans to be so far ahead that they would shortly have in use a six-caliber shell. The 'portmanteaux,' or very long high-explosive projectiles, used by the Japanese in their War with Russia, were notoriously erratic in flight. This was due, not to erosion, but to the unsuitability of the rifling, the guns they were discharged from having been designed for short shell; and consequently the 'portmanteaux' did not have sufficient rotation about the longitudinal axis to steady them. After long experiment, conducted at great expense, German artillerists finally succeeded in throwing long projectiles to extreme range with absolute steadiness of flight. Having solved this problem they proceeded to develop a projectile which combined great penetrative power with a most destructive burster. This 'Einheits-Geschoss,' or 'omnibus' shell, came into service in 1912, and in practice fulfilled every expectation. The importance of the projectile question has been repeatedly demonstrated in the naval actions of the present war. Had the German cruisers at the Dogger Bank action been bombarded with so-called 'omnibus' shell, it is most probable that the Blücher would not have been the only

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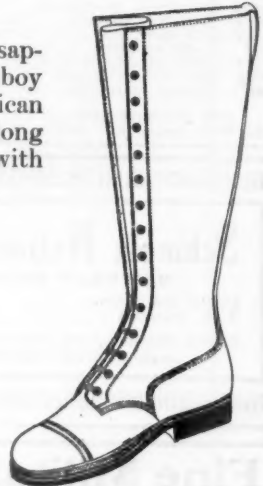


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victim. As it was, however, the stout armor of the Seydlitz was able to withstand most of the British lyddite shell that struck her.

"War experience has justified the prediction that German gunnery would be found to be very accurate, particularly at the longer ranges. Salvoes fired from a

great distance wrought great destruction at Coronel and Jutland. On the other hand, the almost purely mechanical nature of the German system betrayed itself at Jutland by the rapid deterioration of the enemy's shooting when his own ships came under effective fire. That

(Continued on page 1388.)

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GERMAN GUNNERY.

(Continued from page 1387.)

scientific gunnery will become more important in the future is the conviction of all who have studied the lessons of the war and are informed as to the present trend of ordnance development. Guns of unprecedented size and power are virtually certain to make their appearance, and improved methods of sighting and control may extend the extreme range to 30,000 yards, if not more. Under such conditions victory will, in all probability, rest with the side that registers the first hits, for no armor or subdivision is likely to be proof against the devastating effect of the ponderous projectiles of the future."

THE GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUN.

The new German long-range gun, or guns, which has bombarded Paris continues to furnish a topic for the artillery experts and to bring various unconfirmed stories from abroad as to its origin, etc. According to one of these reports Prof. Fritz Rausenberger, manager of the Krupp works, planned this new piece of ordnance and predicted its effectiveness as long ago as 1916. The correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin saw the gun on March 23 and he states "it looked more like an enormous gray crane than a real gun and can throw a shell for a distance of 80.7 miles (130 kilometers)."

In a discussion of this piece of ordnance the Scientific American of April 6 says: "The feat of throwing a shell over seventy miles is unprecedented and sensational; but the design and construction of such a gun does not call for any radical change in the theories, materials or practice of gun construction. If we could visit the emplacement we should find there, probably, a built-up, rifled, steel, 9½-inch gun, that differed from the ordinary high-powered, high-velocity gun only in the great size of its powder chamber and in the great length of the bore."

"So far as the gun is concerned, the distance to which a shell of given caliber and weight can be thrown depends upon the velocity with which it leaves the muzzle of the gun; and the muzzle velocity depends upon the size of the powder charge, the mean pressure of the powder gases upon the base of the shell, and the time during which this pressure is exerted; which last condition depends on the length of the bore. So that when the German or Austrian artilleryman, or whoever it was, had decided to use a 9½-inch shell, all he had to do was to select his powder, and then design a 9½-inch gun with an unusually big powder chamber and a sufficiently long barrel to secure a sufficiently high muzzle velocity to carry the shell to Paris, a distance of over seventy miles."

The article then goes on to quote one written by Col. Alston Hamilton, C.A.C., U.S.A., for the Scientific American in April, 1916, entitled "A Study of the Theoretical as Distinguished from the Useful Ranges of Modern Artillery." Colonel Hamilton stated then that "with 4,000 feet per second muzzle velocity, without air resistance, an infantry bullet of whatever weight or form, with forty-five degrees elevation of the gun, would shoot ninety-four miles, or from New York to Philadelphia, would rise twenty-four miles into the air and would occupy a little less than three minutes in making the journey."

The current article continues: "Moreover, however big the gun, its projectile would travel just exactly the same distance, would rise to exactly the same height, and take the same time in flight. A table in that article, which is of pertinent interest just now, is one showing the possible ranges of shells when fired through the atmosphere under existing conditions. It shows that, with 4,000 foot-seconds velocity, a ten-inch shell would travel sixty-three miles; and that, with the same velocity, a sixteen-inch projectile would be thrown eighty-five miles." In regard to Colonel Hamilton's estimate of the time occupied by his hypothetical bullet to shoot ninety-four miles it is interesting to note that the Germans say it took 183 seconds, or a trifle over three minutes, for the shell from their new gun to reach Paris.

BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

Some remarkable figures concerning the British armies were made public on Feb. 21 by Mr. Macpherson, the Under Secretary of State for War, in presenting the Army estimates. He said the health of the Army was wonderfully good, and gave the following figures, which show the size of the great British armies in the field to the end of December, 1917: In ten months 48,452 commissioned officers and 6,435 warrant officers have been appointed; 25,000 promotions have been gazetted from second to first lieutenant; 16,800 officers and 49,100 men have been mentioned in the honors lists; 600,000 men have been given leave in the last four months and 200,000 in the last four weeks. During 1917 there had been conveyed to the various fronts: 7,000,000 men, 500,000 animals, 200,000 vehicles, 90,000,000 tons of stores.

Pav.—Minimum for all arms, 1s. 6d. a day; minimum for officers, 10s. 6d. a day; women and children on Army pay list as widows and dependents, about 10,000,000.

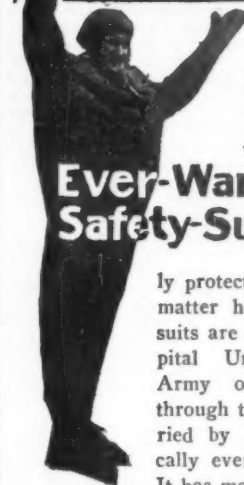
New Services.—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps: Over 20,000 enrolled, of whom 6,500 were abroad, 5,000 were waiting to be drafted overseas, and the remainder were employed at home. Labor Corps: 350,000 men of all races and colors.

Captured last year.—168 heavy howitzers; 68 heavy guns; 437 field guns; 1,055 trench mortars; and 2,843 machine guns.

The total saving of tonnage in the coming year is estimated at 2,000,000 tons. Wood-pulp had been substituted for tin-plates for packing food supplies for the armies. Crude glycerine at the annual rate of 1,800 tons had been recovered from by-products alone, and sold to the Ministry of Munitions for the manufacture of 18,000,000 shells. In Mesopotamia there were 1,000 square miles under cultivation. Egypt was self-supporting in sugar, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables.

Lieut. Col. James V. Heidt, Inf., U.S.A., made an inspection of the Corps of Cadets of the University of Wisconsin on April 3. The Daily Cardinal, published by the student body of the university, notes with pride that his report said: "There is an excellent military spirit at this institution among the cadets. Instruction is being carried out as required by War Department orders. Considering the fact that outdoor drill and instruction at this institution has only been possible for the last few days, the general rating is excellent."

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

German theories and training in "Tactics and Technique of River Crossings" may be studied in an English translation by Major Walter Krueger, 84th Division, N.A., and published by D. Van Nostrand and Co., New York city. The original text was prepared by Colonel Mertens, of the engineers of the German army, the date of its publication being nowhere given. Major Krueger's work runs to 253 pages with 105 illustrations and four excellent maps. The subdivisions of the text are devoted to a general consideration of the whole subject matter: "Defense Against a Hostile Crossing"; and two special studies of flanking movements and the massing of troops, and of "The Defense of the Lower Order." In the appendices are explained "Expedients for Quickly Crossing Streams," and "Bridge Trains of Various Armies and Their Capacity." The style of the original text was crisp and forceful and this atmosphere has been preserved in Major Krueger's admirable translation.

To the Harvey Military Series (George N. Harvey Publishing Co., Inc.: New York city), has been added "Field Training—Signalling," an American edition of the British original edited by Capt. E. John Solana that is of general interest to American military students since so much of the new technique in warfare is based on British practice.

Major William E. Dunn, Field Art., N. A., has written two books concerning his arm of the Service based on the course of instruction given our first Artillery brigade to reach France, that are entitled "Scientific Management Applied to Instruction and Training in Field Artillery" and "Manual of Recruit Instruction for Field Artillery." (Lippincott Publishing Company.) The text of the first-named book was originally published in the Field Artillery Journal and gives the scientific and educational principles on which to build a course of instruction. It applies to Field Artillery forces and their training, in such problems as eliminating waste of time, effort and property; scientific investigation and measurements; analysis of resulting records and statistics; best methods; standards; directions for performing work; instruction cards; schedules for co-ordinating work; plans and programs; teaching and training; inspection and tests; incentives and discipline; organization, management and system. The fact that the text was officially recommended for publication by the Field Artillery Board is the highest possible praise for its merits. The "Manual of Recruit Instruction for Field Artillery" contains a course of instruction that will prepare the recruit for full duty with the battery. The course is progressive; all work is planned so that no time is lost through delay. The instructor is told exactly what to have his men to do, what mistakes to watch for, what points to emphasize. This is the actual course of recruit instruction used by Major Dunn when he was a battery commander, and worked into its present shape through actual trial and proof of its efficiency. The battery commander and non-com. will find it invaluable in their effort to speed up the preparation of their men for actual service.

"Our Army in a Nutshell," by George Nestler Tricocche (George N. Harvey Publishing Co., Inc.: New York city), is a convenient and comprehensive handbook of military information for civilians that describes our Armies under the new dispensation of the National Defense and Selective Service Acts with commendable completeness. To say, however, that "the U.S. Army may be divided, roughly, into three parts" is decidedly rough. It is divided into three parts explicitly by law.

"Health for the Soldier and Sailor," by Professor Irving Fisher and Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk (Funk and Wagnalls Co.: New York city) is a guide to personal hygiene written especially for enlisted men, the text being an adaptation in part of the two writers' recent work, "How to Live."

In "Right Above Race" (The Century Co.: New York city) there have been assembled six recent patriotic addresses made by Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, on the question of the German in America and kindred subjects, several of which Mr. Kahn has issued privately in pamphlet form.

"Battering the Boche," by Preston Gibson (The Century Co.: New York city), is another description of warfare along the western front by a well-known resident of Washington, who gained his experiences as a civilian observer while serving as an ambulance driver. Brig. Gen. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., has written a brief foreword for the book.

The only thing that makes R. Douglas Pinkerton's "Ladies from Hell" (The Century Co.: New York city) different from all the other personal tales of British soldiers' experiences along the western front is the episode of the "battle" that was hastily arranged and played through in the British trenches on the day a party of British munition workers visited the front to see if the army really needed as many shells as they asked for. According to Private Pinkerton, the Germans knew of this visit and its purpose, and therefore refrained from firing a shot while the party was in the trenches. To make up for this the British officers put through a "fictitious battle" of sound and fury, and the munitions workers went away hurriedly, convinced of the need for shells. Private Pinkerton's comments on the President and the people of this country do not seem to us in the best possible taste, and the publishers might better have eliminated this chapter from the book.

A second, and revised, edition of the "Field Artilleryman's Guide" has just been issued by P. Blakiston's Son and Co., Philadelphia, the handbook being the work of the officers of the 108th (2d Pa.) Field Artillery. The book was prepared especially with a view to supplying a pocket guide to men just going in the Field Artillery so they might have a general understanding of the fundamentals of their duties. The text should enable recruits to grasp these and also to make them acquainted with many of the other essentials of military life.

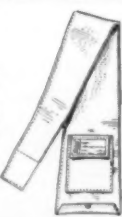
The series of lectures delivered by Lieut. Col. Paul Azan, of the French army, before the Lowell Institute in Boston last winter have been assembled in permanent form in a volume entitled "The Warfare of To-Day" (Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston). In these lectures, extracts from which have appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from time to time, Colonel Azan put into a more popular form much of the matter in his work "The War of Positions," the most important military work thus far produced concerning the strategy and tactics of the present war. The new volume is profusely illustrated and is well worth the attention of our younger Army officers who have not been abroad as yet, and also of all students of military affairs.

In "Military Observation Balloons" (D. Van Nostrand Co.: New York) Emil J. Widmer has translated a balloon manual of the German army that was prepared before the war and which is already obsolete. The work is of little practical use to our Army since the type of

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balloon shown in the plates is no longer used and many of the terms used have no connection with our Service. The amount of attention paid to artillery fire observation in the text is practically negligible, which gives a fairly accurate idea of the inadequacy of the work to present uses.

Prof. Harold Jacoby's "Navigation" (The Macmillan Co.: New York) is the best possible "first book" for the study of this science by young men who are preparing to go into either the Navy or the American mercantile marine. In his text Professor Jacoby presupposes his readers to be unfamiliar with formal mathematical and astronomical knowledge and explains elements of these sciences in language that is at once clear and informative. As a preparation for the study of Bowditch this book is invaluable. Its tables are sufficiently complete to enable anyone to navigate a ship in the ordinary trade routes without any other assistance in the way of a library than a nautical almanac for the year in which the voyage is made.

In "The Business of War" (John Lane Co.: New York city) Isaac F. Marcossan has assembled in permanent form articles he has contributed to various periodicals describing the service behind the lines of the British army, together with character studies of Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Eric Geddes and Viscount Northcliffe.

A series of addresses delivered at King's College, University of London, under the direction of the "Fight for Right Movement" have been gathered together in a like-named book, the introduction to which is written by the famous soldier-explorer, Gen. Sir Francis Younghusband. Among the men who made the addresses reproduced in the book are Viscount Bryce, Maurice Hewlett, Sir Frederick Pollock, M. Painleve and Emile Cammaerts. The book is published here by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city.

A collection of good naval yarns for boys based on experiences in the British navy in the old days before the war is to be found in "Sea, Spray and Spindrift" by the English writer who uses the nom de plume of "Taffrail." The book is published by J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia.

The Putnams have issued a collection of the French-Canadian dialect poems by William Henry Drummond entitled "The Habitant and Other Typical Poems" that contains all of the best and favorite verses by the Canadian poet.

The Century Company has issued Volume One of "Raemaker's Cartoon History of the War" which they propose to carry through three succeeding parts. The first one contains one hundred reproductions of the work of this Dutch artist who was unknown outside of his native land until the beginning of the war in 1914, when his bitter pictorial attacks on the German army in Belgium drew forth from the German government "a reward of 12,000 guilders for his body dead or alive." The appearance of these famous cartoons in this permanent form will be of interest to those who specialize in pictorial histories of the war.

Three years experiences "on and above three fronts" are described with vivid picturesqueness by Lieut. Bert Hall in his narrative entitled "En l'Air" (The New Library, Inc.: New York city). Lieutenant Hall is an American attached to the French Flying Corps and has fought in the air over France, Russia and Bulgaria.

AS OTHERS SEE OUR CAMPS.

"Ian Hay" (Capt. Ian Hay Beith) has written for the London Times one of its series of articles on "America at War," devoted chiefly to the cantonments and the men of the National Army training in them. On these two particular points he writes:

"But in one respect the American rookie is very much better off than his unkempt but heroic 'opposite number' in Kitchener's army. In the winter of 1914 our military authorities were far too busy converting the Kitchener recruit into an efficient fighting man to have much leisure to consider his welfare as a human being, as those who experienced the squalor and discomfort of Bramshott and Salisbury Plain and other quagmires of dismal memory, during one of the wettest winters on record, will testify. The American recruit is far better housed. He lives in centrally-heated wooden hutments; he has hot shower baths and modern plumbing; he sleeps in a bed instead of upon three planks and a trestle. He is more or less adequately clothed, for, although there is said to be a shortage of uniforms, he is not sent into camp until he has been supplied with one.

"As for the actual camp routine, the training is of the most thorough description. The men look remarkably fit and well set-up, though suffering almost universally from spring coughs of the most deafening description, as many an instructor and lecturer has discovered to his cost. The officers are immensely hard-working, and it is satisfactory to note that the large number of British and French officers and non-commissioned who have been sent over as instructors in artillery, machine gun, grenade and bayonet work have made an excellent impression, both professionally and socially. In fact, the British sergeant instructor, with his peculiar blend of efficiency, humor and full-blooded sarcasm, has scored a *succès fou*, and has 'tickled his pupils to death.'

"There are, of course, many intensely interesting points of comparison between training camp life in America and in England. Over here in England we are accustomed to pursue our martial avocations in a certain cloistered seclusion. We keep ourselves to ourselves, and civilian visitors are not encouraged. In fact, a civilian in a British camp bears a strong resemblance to a stray cat in a dog show. But the American Army, as is inevitable in a country which prides itself upon its democratic bearing, is almost entirely subordinated to civilian and political influence. To-day in an American training camp the general must be prepared at any moment to put aside his work in order to entertain a couple of Congressmen, or a member of the State Legislature, or a 'prominent citizen' from an adjacent town who has dropped in to pass the time of day or inquire after some *protégé* in the rank-and-file. The local newspapers each detail a reporter to 'cover' all camp activities. The progress of training is recorded—it can be imagined with what degree of technical unprecision—while camp jokes and camp gossip are faithfully retailed. Even the mysteries of the orderly room are dished up for the layman's delectation. Shades of Whitehall!"

A warning to be careful about lead pencils, in which explosives may be concealed, was issued at the Quartermaster Corps headquarters at Camp Devens on May 4. It was said that such pencils had been found at other cantonments and that they were of German make.



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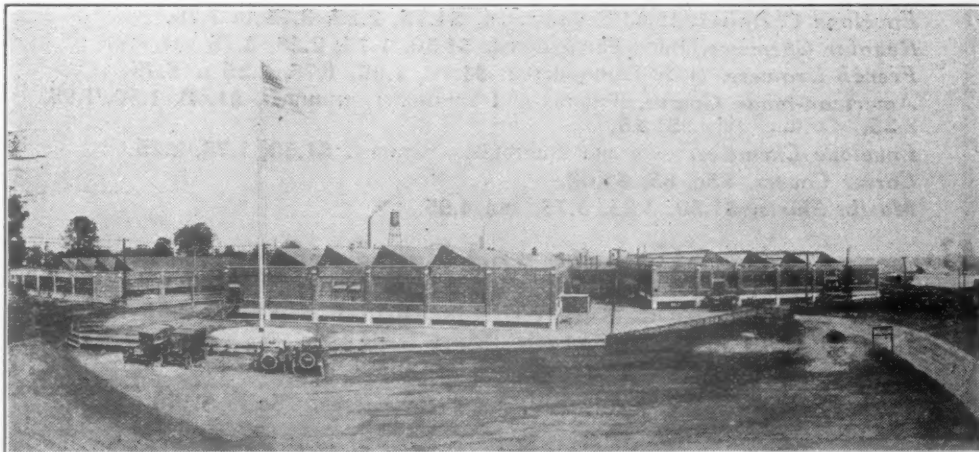
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We are placing on sale at this time a few cases of French Lingerie of the more simple and staple designs ordered at the prices prevailing more than two years ago. This enables us to offer these garments at much below present day values. They are all new and fresh goods in the latest styles.

Hand-made Gowns, simple scallops and dainty fine Hand-Embroidery on Nain-sook, \$1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.75 to 37.50.

Envelope Chemises, Hand-Embroidered, \$1.75, 2.25, 3.75 to 7.75.

Regular Chemises, Hand-Embroidered, \$1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 3.75 and up.

French Drawers, Hand-Embroidered, \$1.10, 1.25, 1.75, 2.25 to 6.75.

American-made Gowns, Tailored and Embroidery-trimmed, \$1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.25. Cotton Crepe, \$1.45.

Envelope Chemises, Lace and Embroidery-trimmed, \$1.50, 1.75, 2.25.

Corset Covers, 55c, 85c, \$1.00.

Muslin Skirts, \$1.50, 3.25, 3.75, and 4.95.

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HOW WE HELPED FRANCE.

What the United States Government has done recently in the way of giving aid to France was described by André Tardieu, French High Commissioner, in the course of a Liberty Loan address in New York city on April 28. M. Tardieu said, in part:

"By the hundreds of thousands the soldiers of America are now in France, and every week brings to our shores a new stream of khaki-clad boys. The reason why this is now taking place and why this effort can go on for months is that, from the start, by enacting and accepting conscription, America has secured the power of numbers. The instruction of this Army has been organized, in France as well as in America, on the basis of gaining a maximum of results within the shortest possible time. The Secretary of War, in full accord with me, is taking now the last measures which will speed up this instruction."

"The first twenty American divisions landing in France will find there, ready for them, all the artillery of various caliber that they want. The following divisions will carry over guns and ammunition manufactured in this country. This manufacturing, already started, will grow effective in due time. At this very moment the last tests of the Liberty Motor will soon be over. The Liberty Motor ranks among the five best motors in existence for bombarding or exploration airplanes. Before the autumn thousands and thousands of motors of the type will be used in Europe, and the delivery of Chase motors will begin."

"At present, following General Pershing's generous offer, your soldiers are in line in several sectors of our front, and arrangements made allow of the immediate use of all units as soon as arrived. On our coasts and the British coast, the American Navy is co-operating with the Allied fleets, and the figures of submarine losses, on a steady decrease for the last three months, have given evidence of their common activities. At the same time the great effort you are exerting to help your associates is going on. You have lent them in the last ten months over \$5,000,000,000. In March almost 1,000,000 tons of cereals, hundreds of thousands of tons of steel, of cast iron, of copper, of powder have left for Europe."

"If in the present battle we have been enabled to move so speedily our divisions on trucks all over the front of our gallant British Allies, from Montdidier to Ypres, the reason is that from January to March, thanks to arrangements made with the Shipping Board, we have been able to ship over to France hundreds of thousands of tons of gasoline. Thus, in every field, a complete, thorough and decisive American help is to be found."

PATROL WORK IN FRANCE.

A member of the Regular Army on duty with an Infantry regiment of the American Expeditionary Forces in France in writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL gives the following facts relative to patrol duty: "I went out on two patrols, the night being bright moonlight on both occasions, and we took many chances incident to the work. The first time we left our lines was about twelve p.m. and we crawled practically all the way across No Man's Land which, at our point, was about one-half mile wide and we took about two and one-half hours to get there. We had to cross several old lines of trenches, a road several feet higher than the surrounding country, then a small brook which we jumped, and finally we came to a large creek not fifty yards from the German trenches, which two of our officers crossed where an old mill was once located. They scouted around the remains of a town where the Germans have machine gun emplacements, and when they got back we returned to our trenches without being discovered by the Germans."

"The next time we went across No Man's Land at nearly the same point, and when we got to the old trenches we stayed in them a few minutes. Two Germans crossed them to the right of us, and we formed a skirmish line and chased them toward our lines, but they got away from us as we couldn't fire on them in No Man's Land for fear that the Germans would open up on us with machine guns. We formed our patrol again and when we started to cross the road our points discovered a German patrol that was trying to ambush us. They hurried back and the Germans opened fire on us with automatic rifles and ordinary rifles. We were behind the road and were safe from rifle fire. We didn't open fire on them as they so greatly outnumbered us and were directly in front of their own lines, and eighteen men could hardly attack the German line. They stopped firing in a couple of minutes, and we waited behind the road hoping they would try and cross it, but the Germans knew the land too well to try and attack us where we were. After we saw they wouldn't attack us we went back to our own trenches and we were hardly out of the first line when the artillery opened. Outside of patrols there was very little doing except a few shots from German snipers, but they didn't get anybody. We will be going back in the trenches soon again. They didn't trouble us any with gas."

The greatest mine field ever laid has been completed in the North Sea for the purpose of foiling submarines, according to a London dispatch of May 4. The British government has announced it will be dangerous to shipping after May 15. According to Archibald Hurd, in the London Daily Telegraph, it will embrace 121,782 square miles, the base forming a line between Norway and Scotland and the peak extending northward into the Arctic circle. He says that there has been a vast improvement in British mines since Admiral Jellicoe became first sea lord. The creation of this barrier across the northern exit of the North Sea was an enormous task, involving twelve or more months, and tens of thousands of mines were required to cover the area. Hurd suggests that when Admiral Jellicoe made his prophecy that the submarine menace would be met by August he had this mine field in mind.

Nicaragua declared war on Germany and her allies on May 7. The declaration of war was adopted by the Congress at the suggestion of President Chamorro, with only four dissenting votes. Congress also adopted a declaration of solidarity with the United States and the other American republics at war with Germany and Austria and authorized the President to take steps for utilization to a full measure of the nation's forces in the war. Nicaragua is the twentieth nation which has declared war against Germany.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.

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REHABILITATION IN MILITARY CONTROL.

The outstanding feature of the hearings on May 1 and 2 before the Senate and House Joint Committee on Education and Labor on the bill (H.R. 11549) "to provide for the promotion of vocational retraining of disabled soldiers" was the plea advanced that this work should be in the hands of civilian and not military authorities, a Canadian rehabilitation authority who was present at the hearings also arguing toward this same end. The military representatives present at the hearings insisted that the men should remain under military control until ready to enter some civil pursuit, a course they were bound to uphold, not alone for the reason that it is the only logical one, but also for the reason that Mr. Jones's bill for the vocational retraining of disabled soldiers specifically provides that the men shall be under enlistment until they are discharged fit for some occupation in civil life.

This particular revival of the desire of civilians to regulate Army affairs is merely symptomatic, and it is to be hoped that it will not be permitted to carry any definite weight when the Jones bill comes up for passage. For this measure crystallizes for the Army and Navy the promise held out by Section 304 of the War Risk Insurance Act that promised "rehabilitation, re-education and vocational training" for men in the Services of the United States, but without providing the means. Provision for such means now is afforded by the Jones bill, which is the outcome of the reports submitted to Congress early in March by the Federal Board of Vocational Education. These documents not only presented a most striking feature of what had been done abroad and in Canada for crippled soldiers, but also showed the stern need for such legislation if we are to be prepared for the men in the Army and Navy who will come back to us from abroad unfitted for any gainful occupation unless they are newly trained by one of the many branches of vocational education that have been so widely developed since the beginning of the European war. In the report of the Federal Board of Vocational Education it was estimated that if we had 1,000,000 men overseas in the first year of the war and will increase our Expeditionary Forces by the same number each succeeding year, 100,000 men out of 1,000,000 would be returned unfit for military service. Of these it is estimated that 80,000 would not require vocational retraining, while the number requiring complete vocational re-education would be 10,000, an equal number requiring only partial re-education along these lines.

The Jones bill, after providing for the types of schools that may be conducted by states acting in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Retraining (which is created by the act and which is to include the Surgeon General), gives to "any soldier in the American armies who may have been disabled in the line of duty in such service" the privilege of attending any of the schools fulfilling the purpose of the bill. He is to pay no fee, but "if he enters such training prior to his discharge from the Army his discharge shall be withheld during the term of training and he shall receive the pay of an enlisted soldier during such period. . . . If he shall have been discharged prior to the beginning of such retraining he shall have the privilege of re-enlistment for the period of such training, and during this period, if he so enlists, he shall receive the regular pay of an enlisted soldier." This language makes it very clear that it was the intent of those who drew up

the bill to put the men unfit for military service and who needed vocational retraining on a military status and to give them their Service pay. The wisdom of this is very apparent when we know that such men, being thoroughly trained to military discipline and authority, would obey an order given by an officer when he would sulk or be very difficult to handle under civilian control. And this not because he was a soldier or sailor, but simply because men are born that way and have that common heritage.

Vocational retraining has long been practiced under many names both here and abroad. Germany makes the claim, through her army medical officers, that she sends from eighty-five to ninety per cent. of her wounded men back to the lines, and that the remaining ten to fifteen per cent. are entirely self-supporting. The traditional Teutonic habit of claiming perfection in everything may lead to such a statement which is almost incredible. No figures are given in the report quoted above as to what percentages of recoveries Belgium and France have achieved, but it is known to be high. Belgium was the first of the Allied countries to establish the rehabilitation of her men after the war began, and she has placed her great retraining center at Port Villez on a self-supporting basis and has repaid its initial cost to the state treasury. It is to be noted, in support of our contention that this work should be in charge of the Army in the United States, that whereas in France the rehabilitation was originally begun as an individual enterprise by the city of Lyons through the initiative of its mayor, the work is now under the general direction of the War Ministry and has achieved an enormous success. On the other hand, of the efforts along this line conducted by the government of New Zealand, which is markedly socialistic as we need hardly remind our readers, it is reported that "the results of the elaborate efforts which have been made to provide special training or re-education for disabled men have not been encouraging." Discipline, either enforced or self-imposed, is a vital part of all rehabilitation. Since the Jones bill tacitly admits this by putting men to be re-educated on the basis of an enlisted man in the Army it is sincerely to be hoped that this wise administrative plan will not be disturbed, and that the bill will become a law, so far as this part of it is concerned, as it stands.

The only reference to our naval forces in the bill is to be found in the clause providing that "every person in the active military or naval forces of the United States, disabled in line of duty while in such service, shall, upon the order of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, follow such course or courses of vocational retraining as the Board of Vocational Retraining shall prescribe." This is chiefly due, apparently, to the fact that in the literature of rehabilitation the sailor does not figure at all. Of course all sailors in need of such treatment are given it, but owing to the comparatively few engagements fought at sea during the present war the number of sailors in need of vocational retraining is not as yet a large factor. The Jones bill seems to have been loosely drawn in this and other respects for it provides that "the Surgeon General" shall be one of the members of the board for vocational retraining without specifying whether the Surgeon General of the Army, Navy or Public Health Service is meant.

NOTES OF THE ARMY.

Promotion of Regular Officers.

Certain injustices in the relative rank of officers of the Regular Army are being adjusted as rapidly as possible when they become apparent, under the recent order of the Secretary of War governing the method of making temporary promotions in the Regular Army and appointments in the National Army. It was directed that the names of all lieutenant colonels and majors of Cavalry and Infantry of the Regular Army be placed on one list, according to length of commissioned service, and that they be appointed in the National Army accordingly. This list has not yet been made public, but it may be stated that an Army Register is being prepared. This work, however, will require much time and it cannot be said when its completion may be expected. The expansion of the Service has naturally materially increased the amount of labor involved, but it is being carried on by the office of The Adjutant General as rapidly as possible. A correspondent asks whether in preparing the list of lieutenant colonels and majors "rearrangement is to be in actual days, months and years of commissioned service or whether those men who came into the Regular Service from the Volunteers under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, are to be given credit for 'constructive service' for the months they were out of the Service, after their muster out of the Volunteer Army, and before they came into the Regular Service; or if they are to be credited with only the time they actually served between acceptances of their commissions." The only authoritative answer that can be given to this at present is that "this will be adjusted so as to prevent any injustice being done to anyone."

Strength of the Army Nurse Corps.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the Army authorizes the following statement: The strength of the Army Nurse Corps of the Medical Department on May 3 was 9,824 nurses, divided as follows: In Europe or awaiting transportation, 3,488; in the United States, 6,288; and in the Philippines and Hawaii, 48. These nurses are all women and are all on active duty; 1,448 of them are Regular Army nurses, which means that they have been enrolled directly from

civilian life into the Army Nurse Corps; the other 8,376 are reserve nurses, or nurses who were nominated by the Red Cross to the Surgeon General's Office for enrolment in the Army Nurse Corps. On Dec. 31, 1917, there were 4,067 nurses, Regular and Reserve, in the Army Nurse Corps; therefore, 5,757 is the strength added to the corps between Jan. 1 and May 3 of this year. When war was declared the strength of the corps was 373.

On the basis of the present size of the U.S. Army, the Surgeon General's Office computes that at least 24,000 nurses will be needed in service by Jan. 1, 1919. The rate of increase since Jan. 1 last, if continued throughout this year, will furnish only 21,333 nurses. The prospective deficit may be partially met by a plan for nurses' aids—women who, though not graduate nurses, will have special training fitting them to relieve nurses of many of the simpler tasks involved in caring for the sick and wounded in hospitals. It is estimated by the Surgeon General's Office that, even for the present size of the Army, the rate of enrolment into the Army Nurse Corps should be increased, and large additional needs will result from the large increase in the size of the American Army which is being planned. These needs cannot yet be definitely computed.

Field Artillery Schools.

Training of the Field Artillery units at Camp Jackson and other stations is progressing slowly. This is chiefly due to the absence of trained artilleryists for the purpose of giving instruction and of the defective training of these graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Schools who were supposed to have specialized in Field Artillery, but who owing to the lack of guns and other equipment in the cantonments and camps did not receive the necessary practical training. The number of officers required under the organization tables for each Artillery regiment is so large that there are few officers of Field Artillery available as instructors in the camps and re-course must be had to French artillery officers who can be spared from the French army. Owing to the lack of matériel in the camps they have accomplished little there in the training of either men or officers for this service; but in Camp Jackson, where there is a fairly good training equipment, it is thought that better results will follow.

War Department Branches Moved.

Early in the present week the offices of the Surgeon General of the Army and the Medical Corps of the Army were moved from the Mills Building, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, to the recently constructed group of war buildings at Sixth and B street. The offices in the Mills Building, vacated by the Medical Corps, will be taken over by the following branches of the War Department: War Credits, Explosives, the Tank Corps, and a division of the General Staff. Other branches of the Medical Corps which were in several other buildings in the neighborhood of the War Department will also be installed in the same building with the headquarters of the Medical Corps, centralizing all of the offices of the corps.

New Director for Army War College.

Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, N.A., has been assigned to duty as director of the Army War College to succeed Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, U.S.A., who has been given an assignment to duty elsewhere. General Brown assumed his new duties May 4.

The number of deaths in flying accidents in aviation schools and camps in this country and at Camp Borden, Toronto, Canada, from the date of establishment to April 24, 1918, is 102, according to a statement authorized by the War Department. They are divided as follows: Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., 1; Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas, 6; Chandler Field, Essington, Pa., 1; Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, 17; Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., 11; Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y., 4; Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, 14; Love Field, Dallas, Texas, 4; Park Field, Millington, Tenn., 9; Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., 6; Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., 4; Rich Field, Waco, Texas, 1; Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., 1; Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., 2; Camp Borden, Toronto, Canada, 3; Camp Taliaferro, Field No. 1, Fort Worth, Texas, 15; Camp Taliaferro, Field No. 2, 2; Camp Taliaferro, Field No. 3, 1; Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, 1.

Information regarding the hospitals of the United States, in process of compilation since 1916, is now collated and indexed in the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. A central bureau of information concerning the hospital facilities of the country, under war conditions, is thus provided. The data will be kept up to date from month to month. This bureau has not only the details of over 1,000 active hospitals, but is also gathering full data concerning nearly 8,000 other institutions which include sanatoria, infirmaries, homes, asylums and dispensaries. What each hospital has contributed in the way of medical men and interns for war service has been entered on the cards. The number of nurses who have volunteered and those remaining, the possibilities of expansion for war service, the results of personal inspection by state boards will constitute valuable, active working data.

Experiment with wooden soles as a substitute for leather in Army shoes has been ordered by the Government, and an order for 1,000 soles of maple and poplar has been placed with a Brockton, Mass., firm. The manufacturers say a saving of nearly \$2 a pair can be made if the sole answers requirements.

In a recent issue of the New York Times there was printed an editorial attack on Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, that in misrepresentation of his record and in the bad taste of its reference to General Squier's social accomplishments savors of American journalism of fifty years ago, the only parallel to it we can recall being the newspaper attacks on the late Rear Admiral Sampson during the Spanish-American War. The misrepresentation is to be found in the fact that nowhere is there made a single reference to General Squier's long and distinguished record since 1899 as an officer of the Signal Corps of the Army, although civilian records outside of those of the Army give plentiful evidences of what General Squier has accomplished in a field that is only a part of his contributions to science. There was no mention of that fact that General Squier was the first passenger to be carried by the Wright brothers in one of their airplanes; that in 1907 he drew up the first set of specifications for a military airplane known to any army in the world; that in September, 1908, he was a member of the board of officers which conducted the tests of the Wright brothers airplane designed for Army use. This was one year before the first French army officer received a commission in the aviation service of that country. In Delacombe's "Book of Airships" the three chapters on military airships are made up, as is acknowledged in the text, from the matter in an address on this subject by the then Major Squier before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York city in December, 1908. Delacombe frankly acknowledges using the American Army officer's text since it was the most authoritative and informative he knew. We mention all of these things to show that since aviation has assumed its modern importance both here and abroad General Squier has been a profound student of this science.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 14th U.S. Cav., the oldest chaplain in point of service and years in the United States Army, is the instructor at the School for Chaplains at the 90th Division at San Antonio, Texas. The school began April 29 to continue until May 15. A schedule defines the duties of the chaplain and some of the things expected of him. This makes it plain that a chaplain is more than merely a religious adviser for the men, one of his principal duties being to act as librarian and historian for his unit. The schedule includes the following: The chaplain as a man among men and a gentleman. Customs of the service; courtesies, soldiers not "boys." The chaplain as a minister to body, mind and soul. Finding his field of usefulness. Faith and works. The chaplain as an example of morale as well as morals. Chaplains who have helped in times of stress. The chaplain in work of identification and correspondence. The chaplain as legal counsel for the accused before courts-martial. The chaplain as postmaster and exchange officer. The chaplain as mentor of diversions and sports. Keeping young among young men. The chaplain as librarian and historian of his unit. Each lecture is preceded by a quiz and followed by a questionnaire, informal, hearty and frank.

An auxiliary of the Army Relief Society has been formed in New England. The officers are: Chairman, Mrs. Paul Thorndike; treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Amory; secretary, Mrs. T. P. Curtis. Mrs. Thorndike, who is the daughter of Gen. W. T. Sherman and consequently greatly interested in the Army, called a meeting of the auxiliary on April 11 at her house, 22 Marlboro street, Boston. There were about twenty-five ladies present at this meeting, many of them the wives of officers of the Regular Army stationed in New England, and others prominent in Boston who are delighted to help in the work of aiding the widows and children of officers or enlisted men who may die or be killed at the present time. The following committees were arranged and their chairmen appointed by Mrs. Thorndike: Relief committee, Mrs. W. J. Pardee, chairman; educational committee, Mrs. J. B. Russell, chairman. Methods were discussed as to the most efficient way of carrying on the work of the society in New England, and a great deal of enthusiasm was shown by the members, who have all pledged themselves to excellent work for this cause throughout the summer.

Persia has informed Holland that it regards as null and void all treaties imposed on Persia in recent years, especially the Russia-British Treaty of 1907 regarding spheres of influence. The other treaties may be revised later, but that of 1907, with its appendices, is annulled. In 1907 Great Britain and Russia agreed to limit their spheres of interest in Persia to the provinces adjoining the Russian frontier and British frontiers, and to respect Persia's integrity and independence, but financial control was contemplated. Between the designated spheres a neutral sphere of about 188,000 square miles was delimited. The Russian sphere was approximately 305,000 square miles and the British about 137,000. Last January Persia asked Russia to withdraw her troops from the Russian sphere. Foreign Minister Trotzky denounced the Russia-British agreement in a letter to the Persian Minister to Russia, as having been directed against the independence of the Persian people and as null and void. In March it was reported a Persian delegation was on the way to Berlin to arrange a permanent Persian-German alliance.

The Department of State has learned that there will shortly leave for Russia a German commission, consisting of 115 members, which will take up the question of the exchange of Russian and German prisoners. It is reported that it is the purpose of the commission merely to present to the Russian authorities an ultimatum from Germany requiring, first, the immediate release of all German prisoners who are in good health; second, that those who are ill shall remain in Russia under the care of neutral physicians; and third, that the Germans on their side will release only those Russian prisoners in Germany who are invalids or who are incapacitated. In the event of a refusal on the part of Russia Germany will order that Petrograd be taken.

A special short course in naval architecture, of not less than six weeks, is offered by six co-educational universities and technical schools in the United States. The course is given at the suggestion of the United States Civil Service Commission in order to increase the supply

of ship draughtsmen so needed by the Government at the present time. It is open to senior students in technical courses or graduates of technical schools. After six weeks of intensive training the graduates will be eligible for the lowest grade of ship draughting position under the Navy Department. The plan is to develop them in the Government drafting rooms. Universities and schools are urged by the commission to open this course to women since it is largely to the women that the Government must look to supply the increasing demand for ship draughtsmen. The schools which now offer such a course in naval architecture are: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, Pennsylvania State College, University of California, University of Washington and the University of Texas.

As an example of the countrywide patriotic endeavor to help win the war the wife of an Army officer notes the result of a recent Red Cross campaign in the little town of Oakland, Nebr., which has a population of about 1,500. The total realized was over \$25,000, which was made up of cash donations of \$5,000 and the proceeds of the sale of different articles donated that were sold at auction. These included three carloads of hops donated by the local farmers, which were auctioned off at \$17.20 per hundredweight and were finally shipped to Omaha in properly decorated cars. A goose egg was sold and resold until it had brought \$1,500; a man paid \$30 for the last tune that the band played, a \$5 bill was sold for \$300 and two \$1 bills for \$200. Boy Scouts and Camp-fire Girls sold wares on the streets and added considerably to the total. It is well to let the rest of the world know how the farmers are doing their bit, adds our correspondent.

The Officer Material School, at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., which from time to time has provided officers, has received recognition from the Navy Department. The Bureau of Navigation has appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of an Officer Material School at the station, it was announced on April 29. Classes for the Officer Material School now are held in the 3d Regiment, Camp Dewey. The location of the new school has not been decided upon definitely. The new school will accommodate 112 students. Twenty-eight men will be enrolled on the first of each month. Four classes will be in progress at all times. Plans for the new school provide for the construction of four barracks and a headquarters. A mess hall, power house and other accessory buildings will be constructed. The May class for the school already has been selected. The June class will be selected about the middle of May.

"Nothing will go further to win the war than contented soldiers, and a soldier is not contented who does not get mail promptly from home and who fails altogether to get packages sent him by loving relatives and friends," writes a field officer of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. "Why not play that up? You could do no better service to the Army over here. I have seen mild protests over our mail service. It is rotten. As I understand it, you pay for your service of having the JOURNAL delivered to the addressee. It is not a gratuity nor an accommodation by the postal service but a contract, presumed, to deliver such mail matter to an addressee. They are failing, it is getting no better as time goes on and more troops arrive. Anyone may buy current periodicals from the States at the newsstands in Paris and even out here in the 'bushes' weeks before regular subscribers receive their papers."

Perhaps because it gives an excellent example of the growing interest in military matters as well as a very pleasant tribute to this paper we may be permitted to note the following. An officer of the Navy sends this extract from a letter from his daughter who is at Quantico, Va.: "Yesterday I took the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for April 20 up to the hostess room, without much hope that anyone would care about it. I was there an hour and only two men came in. Both read that ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from cover to cover. When I went up in the evening Mrs. ——— told me that one of the visiting Congressmen had picked up that same ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and had continued to read it, refusing to tour the camp with the others and spending all this time with that little old ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kato, Japanese Minister of the Navy, Tokio: "Pray accept the grateful appreciation of myself and the Japanese navy of the cordial reception and abundant facilities extended to the training squadron during their recent cruise along the Pacific coast of the United States." Secretary Daniels sent the following dispatch to Admiral Kato on May 5: "Please accept my thanks and that of the U.S. Navy, not alone for your cable of appreciation, but also for the cordial relations and hearty co-operation which exist between the two naval services."

Federal court decrees dismissing habeas corpus proceedings sought by Robert Cox, of Missouri, a member of the National Army, to prevent his being sent to France, were sustained by the Supreme Court on May 6. Cox claimed that under the Constitution a man could not be drafted for foreign service. This was denied by the Government, which contended the question was determined in previous draft cases decided. The court also refused to consider motions to have Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., declared in contempt for permitting Cox to be sent to France while his appeal was pending.

Ten steel ships of 57,695 tons, and six wooden ships of 21,500 tons, were launched by American yards in the week ending May 5, the Shipping Board has announced. Twelve steel ships of 80,150 tons were delivered to the board complete in the same period.

President Butler, of Columbia University, announced on May 7 that the resignation of Dean Frederick Paul Keppel, now Third Assistant Secretary of War, has been accepted by the trustees of the university.

PRECEDENCE OF RANK, GUARD OFFICERS.

Question as to Credit for Mexican Service.

On the subject of precedence of rank of National Guard officers the officer in charge of Militia Affairs, Southern Department—Major J. Watt Page, N.G.U.S., sent a communication to the Chief of the Militia Bureau at Washington in which he says:

"As precedence of rank (except in the cases of officers of the Regular establishment) is based upon the length of former commissioned service in the Army of the United States (as distinguished from the United States Army), a new phase of its application, as applied to the National Guard is submitted, particularly in view of the fact that the National Guard, as an organization, never becomes a Federal force, until drafted—so, any duty in Federal service under a call cannot be deemed service 'in the Army of the United States.'"

"There are now, in Federal service, National Guard officers of two kinds: One, the National Guard officer who served on the Mexican border during 1916 and 1917 under the call of the President; and the other, the National Guard officer, of the same rank as the officer first mentioned, who was appointed just prior to the draft of Aug. 5, 1917, but who has had no Federal service under any call. These two officers were drafted on Aug. 5, 1917, and under the law their commissions both date from Aug. 5, 1917, but due to being commissioned in different states, the officer with no Federal service happened to be mentioned first in orders and therefore ranks the officer with many months of actual field service under the President's call."

"It would seem that the National Guard officer with Federal service, though this active service was only under a call, should be entitled to precedence over the National Guard officer of the same rank who has had no Federal service whatever. Likewise, that in case the commissioned service of each officer of the same rank, under a call, was of the same length of time, precedence, then, to be established by the sum total of his National Guard service both in and out of Federal service."

"Many officers of the National Guard, now in Federal service, had as much as fifteen months in active—and in some cases, very strenuous—service on the border, under the call, before they were drafted on Aug. 5, 1917, and by that service gained valuable knowledge. As active service is, very materially, the thing that counts most, it is believed that recognition for service under a call, could be applied to National Guard officers during this emergency, when determining precedence between all National Guard officers of the same rank in Federal service."

"In this connection, I have been unable to discover—under the law—any reason why such a ruling, as set forth above, could not be applied to National Guard officers, in Federal service and your opinion is respectfully solicited."

Mexican Service under Call not U.S. Service.

Major Gen. J. McI. Carter, N.A., Chief of Militia Bureau, in a reply under date of April 16 says:

"You are advised that due consideration has been given to the matter of giving credit for service under the call to National Guard officers in determining their relative rank. However, the Judge Advocate General has given it as his opinion that service under the call is not service as an officer of the United States and therefore cannot be counted, under the provisions of Section 1219, Revised Statutes, in determining the relative rank of this class of officers."

Seniority Determined by Date of State Commission.

"Where National Guard officers are of the same grade and date of appointment (and this date of appointment in most instances is that of Aug. 5, 1917, the date of the draft), seniority has been determined by the date of the state commission. This, as far as this office has information, has worked very satisfactorily."

Remedial Legislation Recommended.

"The War Department has recommended to the Congress of the United States the revision of Section 1219, Revised Statutes, so as to include service under the call as Federal service in determining selective rank, or for other purposes."

OPINIONS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Medical Services by Civilian.

An enlisted man reported to his company commander that he was sick. As there was no physician present, his battalion being broken up into detachments as bridge guards, and but one surgeon being on duty with the entire battalion, a pass was given him to go home (from Keokuk to Madison, Iowa). The same day, upon his reaching home, the family physician was called, who removed him to a hospital as a pneumonia patient, and there treated him until his recovery a month later. Held, that the soldier was entitled to hospital care and medical treatment when he reported to his company commander that he was sick, and the sending of him to his home on a pass, with a view to his receiving treatment at the hands of his family physician, was sufficient authority for the soldier to procure necessary medical and hospital treatment at the expense of the United States within A.R. 1476; hence it should not be considered that the soldier was on furlough within the meaning of the statute prohibiting paying for medical and hospital expenses of a soldier while on furlough. The amount payable is the local rate for the services rendered, but shall not be more than the rates provided for in A.R. 1476. (Ops. J.A.G., 701.2, Feb. 11, 1918.)

Damages to Private Property.

A claim was made for damages due to the occupation of land as a camp ground by troops, the removal of trees therefrom, and the construction thereon of roads and latrines. The property was occupied without any formal lease and there was no agreement as to any payment for its use or for the timber that might be cut thereon. A board of officers convened for the purpose of investigating the claim found that the land used was necessary for the encampment of troops, that the trees cut were removed by order of the camp commander, and that the amount of the claim was reasonable and just. Held, that such claim is payable from the appropriation for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice and operations of the Army contained in the urgent deficiencies act of Oct. 6, 1917. (40 Stat., 345, 364.) (Ops. J.A.G., 153, Feb. 5, 1918.)

Escaped Garrison Prisoners.

So much of A.R. 121 as provides for payment of a reward for the apprehension and delivery to the military authorities of "an escaped military prisoner" does not refer to a garrison prisoner not charged with desertion.

and not shown to be a deserter in fact. The word "prisoner" in this provision applies only to general prisoners, who could not properly be termed deserters within the first sentence of A.R. 121, because of the fact that they are no longer in the military service. (Ops. J.A.G., 251, Feb. 13, 1918.)

Correction of Error in Discharge.

An enlisted man, who was entitled to an honorable discharge because of dependent relatives, through error was given a discharge without honor reciting that he was discharged on account of fraudulent enlistment. Although the certificate of discharge, having been executed, cannot be revoked, it can be corrected by an indorsement thereon so as to show the true facts. The records of the War Department can be similarly corrected. These corrections having been made, the man's right to the usual pay and transportation will accrue as upon an honorable discharge. (Ops. J.A.G., 220.8, Feb. 27, 1918.)

Wrong Delivery of Discharge.

A certificate of discharge intended for one soldier, but through mistake delivered to another soldier of the same name, can have no legal effect, since there never was any intention to discharge the man to whom the certificate was delivered. The fact that it was delivered to him and acted upon by him in good faith would, of course, protect him against any charge of desertion or absence without leave, but would not have the effect of terminating his military status. Such discharge should be recalled from the man to whom it was delivered and he should be notified to report for duty with his proper organization. (Ops. J.A.G., 220.8, Feb. 9, 1918.)

Conscientious Objector Deserting.

The confidential instructions issued by the War Department regarding conscientious objectors relate to their treatment while they remain in camp subject to military control; it was not intended thereby to give such men immunity from punishment for an offense such as desertion. (Ops. J.A.G., 250.3, Feb. 27, 1918.)

FORFEITURE OF PAY SENTENCES.

In response to a request from the Secretary of War for a decision of a question relative to "the forfeiture of pay per sentences of courts-martial," an opinion on which has been given by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Comptroller states that "the views of the J.A.G. upon the question presented are in harmony with the views of this office." For the general guidance of the Service, however, the Comptroller formulates the following rules relating to the adjustment of accounts of soldiers where forfeiture of pay per sentences of courts-martial arise:

1. The forfeiture of a fractional part of a soldier's pay per month does not apply to a period of time during which the soldier was absent without leave or otherwise in a no-pay status.
2. The period of a soldier's absence without leave is from the date of his leaving without authority to the date of his return to military control; the day of leaving being a day of absence and the day of return a day of duty, without regard to hours.
3. No pay accrues in the period of absence without leave; and where no pay accrues there is no pay to forfeit.
4. Where the sentence does not indicate any particular date when the forfeiture shall begin, it will begin with the date from which pay has accrued since last payment.
5. The rate of soldier's pay during the period over which the forfeiture is actually applied will govern the rate of the forfeiture.
6. Forfeiture of the part of a pay for one month or a number of months signifies the forfeiture of the part of the pay, as specified, for each month. Forfeiture of "two-thirds of his pay for one month" is not equivalent to forfeiture of two-thirds of one month's pay. The forfeiture in such case is for a definite period of time, one month, and ceases at the expiration of that period even if the soldier was in a pay status only a part of that period.
7. The monthly compulsory allotments of pay Class A under the provisions of Sections 200 to 210 of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, the allotments under Class B of said law, the Liberty Loan allotments, and the premium on war risk insurance are not disturbed or affected by such sentences of courts-martial imposing the forfeiture of pay.

PROVISION FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The German government has reopened negotiations with the United States through the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin regarding the rates of pay to be allowed prisoners of war, which had come to a standstill owing to the refusal of our Government to agree to terms proposed by the German government. The German proposal is understood to have been that article seventeen of the Hague convention of 1907 be enforced. This would have secured for German captives the same allowance made to American soldiers of the same rank, which are higher than the pay received by German soldiers. The United States declined to accept this basis and proposed that a schedule be drawn up to govern payments to prisoners in both countries. Under the German proposal an American prisoner in Germany would receive the German army pay and a German prisoner here the American Army pay. The American suggestion is for a schedule of identical pay. No reply has been received by the State Department to that suggestion. Pending the receipt of Germany's definite acceptance, the order of the War Department withholding all payments will remain in force.

The following telegram has been received from the American Minister at Bern, Switzerland, regarding regulations in force in Germany with respect to remittances from their home countries to interned civilians and prisoners of war, according to a statement issued by the War Department: "The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has transmitted a note dated Feb. 15, 1918, from the German War Department, stating that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. The money sent is placed to the prisoner's credit who may expend it freely with the following limitations: (a) Military prisoners. (1) Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank. (2) Fifty marks weekly by non-commissioned officers and men. (b) Civilian prisoners. (1) Sixty marks weekly for men of better social position. (2) Fifty marks weekly for others. With a view to obtaining particular articles, the prisoners are allowed at

any time to draw on their credit." All money thus sent to interned civilians and prisoners of war should be remitted through the Bureau of Prisoners' Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C. All money thus sent through the Red Cross should be remitted in the form of check or postal money order, payable to the American Red Cross. The information is imparted to all concerned that, while the American Red Cross has handled many such remittances and will be glad to handle all future remittances of a similar nature, no guarantee can be given as to the ultimate safe delivery of such remittances. It is also noted for the information of all concerned that remittances so made will probably not be delivered to addresses by the German government in the form of cash but rather in the form of credit on prison exchanges.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General of the Army, has written to Senator Vardaman a letter explaining the Army's general plan for taking the soldiers' votes, bringing out the fact that military efficiency in the theater of war will prevent the taking of the vote abroad. The letter, which is dated April 22, is response to a request for information relative to the arrangements which have been made for taking the votes of soldiers at the various State elections. General McCain says:

"It has been decided by the department that, so far as the soldiers stationed within the borders of the United States are concerned, their votes at either a primary or a general election may be taken by the several State governments without serious interference with military operations or with the training and discipline of the men. Pursuant to this decision the following order was issued to all commanding officers in the United States:

"Upon application by the Secretary of State or other proper officer of a State government to the commanding officer of a department or division for permission to take and secure the vote of the officers and soldiers of said State serving in said command and within the borders of the United States for either a primary or general election of said State such commanding officer shall specify a place or places where all such officers and soldiers in such command may exercise their State franchise and shall allow the properly qualified election officers of such State the opportunity to secure the votes of its citizens in such command at the place or places so designated and at or during such specified period or periods of time, and conforming as near as may be to the request of said State officer in this respect as shall not interfere with military efficiency. The place or places so designated shall be in such proximity to each and all sections of the troops as will permit them, under the regulations prescribed, to make deposit of their several ballots. Such election officers shall be permitted, if they desire, to erect at said place or places such enclosure or enclosures as may be necessary for the conduct of such election, and at said place or places, but not elsewhere, to disseminate information and literature for the instruction of the voter as to the method to be pursued by him in the marking and casting of his ballot; but this latter privilege shall not be construed to permit the dissemination of information or literature calculated to influence the voter in the exercise of his franchise."

"As to the soldiers in France or on other foreign soil in the theater of war the department has reached the decision that their vote can not be taken without serious interference with military efficiency."

BRITISH PARCEL POST REGULATIONS.

The War Department has received a memorandum from the British Embassy setting forth the conditions of duty, free delivery, etc., of post parcels containing dutiable goods addressed to members of British and associated naval and military forces. The portions of it devoted to officers and men of the United States forces serving abroad are as follows:

British customs duty is not charged on imported post parcels containing dutiable goods which are merely passing through the United Kingdom for delivery to members of the Allied forces serving abroad or in hospital overseas. If any imported dutiable post parcel which, though intended to be forwarded to an officer or man abroad, is addressed for delivery in Great Britain, duty will be charged on it. If the addressee does not desire to pay the duty he should, instead of accepting the parcel when tendered, request the postal official to allow it to be re-addressed to its intended overseas destination. On its being re-addressed abroad the duty charge will be canceled. Duty is not charged on imported post parcels containing dutiable gifts for an officer or man serving in a U.S. warship, provided: That the contents of the parcels are bona fide gifts; that the quantity of dutiable articles in the parcels is not excessive for the personal requirements of the addressee; and that the parcels are addressed for delivery on board the ship in which the addressee is serving.

Duty is not charged on any imported post parcel containing gifts for a sick or wounded soldier or sailor in an approved hospital or convalescent home in Great Britain, provided that the medical officer in charge of the hospital or home signs an official receipt for the parcel and certifies that its contents are for the sole use of the sick or wounded patient. Imported post parcels containing dutiable gifts sent to officers or men in units of the Allied forces temporarily serving in Great Britain are under a special concession deliverable free of duty provided: That the contents of the parcels are bona fide gifts; that the quantity of dutiable articles in the parcels is not excessive for the personal requirements of the individual addressee; and that the parcels are addressed for delivery to the regimental address of the recipient.

The foregoing concessions relate solely to dutiable goods imported by parcel post. It is to be specially noted that any dutiable goods imported by letter or sample post are liable to seizure. All dutiable goods imported by parcel post must be fully declared by the sender at the time of posting and the dutiable contents specifically described as tobacco, cigarettes, chocolate, etc., as the case may be. Delivery duty free of parcels addressed to private addresses in Great Britain can in no circumstances be allowed. Where duty has been charged through the failure of the parties concerned to comply with the instructions in this memorandum and delivery of the parcel has been taken on payment of duty, it will not be possible to entertain any application for repayment of the duty.

The duty free concession granted to Allied troops has been extended to cover gift parcels sent to officers and men from Allied countries who are now serving in Brit-

ish regiments or units in the United Kingdom or in H. M. navy, subject to the condition that the parcels are addressed to the recipients, care of one of the authorized associations mentioned on the attached list. These associations have been empowered to allow delivery of such parcels after due verification of the circumstances of the case. The authorized organization for Americans named in the above paragraph is the American Red Cross, care Committee for American Soldiers and Sailors, 154 New Bond street, W.I., London, England. An added note reads: "Gift parcels for members of the American Medical Officers' Reserve Corps serving in British military or V.A.D. hospitals should be addressed care of the Committee for American Soldiers and Sailors if waiver of duty is desired."

TO AMEND THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The Senate and House have accepted the conference agreement on the bill (H.R. 3132) to amend the naturalization laws and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes and other laws relating to naturalization. The bill went to the President on May 7. It amends Section 4, Act of June 29, 1906, by adding thereto subdivisions numbered 7 to 13, whose essential provisions of interest to the Service are (in condensed form) as follows:

Seventh: Any native-born Filipino of twenty-one and upward who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and has enlisted or may hereafter enlist in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary, and after service of not less than three years is honorably discharged or receives ordinary discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment; or any alien, or any Porto Rican not a citizen of U.S., of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or entered or may hereafter enlist in or enter the armies of the U. S., either Regular or Volunteer forces, or National Army, National Guard or Naval Militia of any state, territory or D.C., or State Militia in Federal Service, or in U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, or in U.S. Coast Guard, or who Government, or for three years on board of merchant Government, or for three years on board of merchant or fishing vessels of U.S. of more than twenty tons burden, and while still in the service on a re-enlistment or reappointment, or within six months after an honorable discharge or separation therefrom, or while on furlough to Army Service or Regular Army Reserve after honorable service, may, on presentation of required declaration of intention petition for naturalization without proof of required five years' residence within U.S., if upon examination by representative of Bureau of Naturalization, in accordance with requirements of this subdivision it is shown that such residence cannot be established.

Any alien serving in military or naval service of U. S. during time this country is engaged in present war may file his petition for naturalization without making preliminary declaration of intention and without proof of required five years' residence within U.S.

Any alien declarant who has served in U.S. Army or Navy, or Philippine Constabulary, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, and has been accepted for service in either military or naval service of U.S. on condition that he becomes a citizen of U.S., may file his petition for naturalization upon proof of continuous residence within U.S. for three years immediately preceding his petition, by two witnesses, citizens of U.S., and in these cases only residence in Philippine Islands and Panama Canal Zone by aliens may be considered residence within U.S., and place of such military service shall be construed as place of residence required to be established for purposes of naturalization.

And any alien, or any person owing permanent allegiance to U.S. embraced within this subdivision, may file his petition for naturalization in most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction, notwithstanding limitation upon jurisdiction of courts specified in Section 3 of Act of June 29, 1906, provided he appears with his two witnesses before appropriate representative of Bureau of Naturalization and passes preliminary examination hereby required before filing his petition for naturalization in office of clerk of court, and in each case record of this examination shall be offered in evidence by representative of Government from Bureau of Naturalization and made a part of record at original and subsequent hearings.

And, except as otherwise herein provided, the honorably discharged certificate of such alien, or person owing permanent allegiance to U.S., or certificate of service showing good conduct, signed by a duly authorized officer, or by masters of said vessels, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence to satisfy all requirements of residence within U.S. and within state, territory or D.C., and good moral character required by law, when supported by affidavits of two witnesses, citizens of U.S., identifying applicant as person named in certificate or honorable discharge, and in those cases only where alien is actually in military or naval service of U.S., the certificate of arrival shall not be filed with petition for naturalization in manner prescribed; and any petition for naturalization filed under provisions of this subdivision may be heard immediately, notwithstanding law prohibits hearings of a petition for naturalization during thirty days preceding any election, in jurisdiction of court.

Any alien, who, at time of passage of this act, is in military service of U.S., who may not be within jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens, may file his petition for naturalization without appearing in person in office of clerk of court and shall not be required to take prescribed oath of allegiance in open court. The petition shall be verified by affidavit of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of U.S., and who shall prove in their affidavit the portion of the residence that they have personally known applicant to have resided within U.S. Time of military service may be established by affidavits of at least two other citizens, which, together with oath of allegiance, may be taken in accordance with the terms of Section 1750 of the Revised Statutes of the United States after notice from and under regulations of the Bureau of Naturalization.

Service by aliens upon vessels other than of American registry, whether continuous or broken, shall not be considered as residence for naturalization purposes within jurisdiction of U.S., and such aliens cannot secure residence for naturalization purposes during service upon vessels of foreign registry.

During time U.S. is at war no clerk of a U.S. court shall charge or collect a naturalization fee from an alien in military service of U.S. for filing his petition or issuing certificates of naturalization, and no clerk of any state court shall charge or collect any fee except state fees for this service.

Eighth: That every seaman, being an alien, shall, after his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and after he shall have served three years upon such mer-

chant or fishing vessel of U.S., be deemed a citizen for purpose of serving on board any such merchant or fishing vessel of U.S., anything to contrary in any act of Congress notwithstanding; but such seaman shall, for all purposes of protection as an American citizen, be deemed such after filing of his declaration of intention to become such citizen; provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be taken or construed to repeal or modify any portion of the act approved March 4, 1915, to promote welfare of American seamen.

Ninth: Authorizes educational aids to applicants for naturalization, for promotion of instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities.

Tenth: Any person not an alien enemy, who had five years' continuous residence within U.S. preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date qualified to become a citizen, except that he had not made declaration of intention, and who through misinformation as to his status erroneously exercised the rights and duties of a citizen in good faith, may file petition without preliminary declaration and on satisfactory proof to the court may be admitted to citizenship on complying with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

Eleventh: No alien who is a native, citizen or denizen of any country with which the U.S. is at war shall be admitted to citizenship unless he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of the state of war; or was at that time entitled to become a citizen without a declaration of intention, or unless his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission, notwithstanding he shall be an alien enemy at the time.

Alien enemies may, however, previous to naturalization, be apprehended and removed under existing law, and the President is authorized, on proof of loyalty of applicant, to except him from the classification of enemy alien.

Twelfth: Restores to citizenship such citizens of U.S. who shall be deemed to have lost their citizenship by reason of accepting service and assuming oath or obligation to a country at war with the enemies of the U.S.

Thirteenth: That any person who is serving in military or naval forces of U.S. at termination of existing war, and any person who before termination of existing war may have been honorably discharged from military or naval services of U.S. on account of disability incurred in line of duty, shall, if he applies to proper court for admission as a citizen of U.S., be relieved from necessity of proving that immediately preceding date of his application he has resided continuously within U.S. the time required by law of other aliens, or within state, territory or D.C., for year immediately preceding date of his petition for naturalization, but his petition for naturalization shall be supported by affidavits of two credible citizens of U.S., identifying petitioner as person named in certificate of honorable discharge, which certificate may be accepted as evidence of good moral character required by law, and he shall comply with the other requirements of the naturalization law.

Sec. 2. Repeals Sections 2166 and 2174, Rev. Stats.: Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter naturalization regulations of the Naval Act of July 26, 1894, of the Naval Act of June 30, 1914, and of the Act of June 25, 1910; in addition all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provision of this act are hereby repealed; but nothing in this act shall repeal or in any way enlarge Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, except as specified in the seventh subdivision of this act and under the limitation therein defined; provided, that for the purposes of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to this act the statutes and laws hereby repealed shall remain in full force and effect; provided further, that as to all aliens, who, prior to Jan. 1, 1900, served in the armies of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, Section 2166 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be and remain in full force and effect, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. That all certificates of naturalization granted by courts of competent jurisdiction prior to Dec. 31, 1918, upon petitions of naturalization filed prior to Jan. 31, 1918, upon declarations of intention filed prior to Sept. 27, 1906, are hereby declared to be valid in so far as the declaration of intention is concerned, but shall not be by this act further validated or legalized.

AMENDING WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT.

H.R. 11659, Mr. Sims.—To amend War Risk Insurance Act, in subdivision (4) of Sec. 22 definition of term "parent" amended to read:

"(4) The term 'parent' includes a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, father through adoption, mother through adoption, stepfather and stepmother, either of the person in the service or of the spouse. For purposes of Article IV only, term 'parent' shall include also a person who, at any time preceding Oct. 6, 1917, or insured's enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces, has stood in loco parentis to insured for not less than five years."

Sec. 2. That subdivision (6) of Sec. 22 of said Act is hereby amended to read:

"(6) The term 'commissioned officer' includes a warrant officer, but includes only an officer in active service in the military or naval forces of U.S.: Provided, That cadets, U.S.A., midshipmen, U.S.N., cadets, U.S. Coast Guard, and cadet engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, shall be deemed to be commissioned officers in active service in military or naval forces of U.S."

Sec. 3. That the cadets, U.S.A., midshipmen, U.S.N., cadets, U.S.C.G. Academy, and cadet engineers, U.S.C.G., who are deemed by subdivision (6) of Sec. 22, of Act approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, to be commissioned officers in active service in military or naval forces of U.S. at time of approval of this Act may apply for insurance at any time within 120 days thereafter and while in such service.

Sec. 4. That Sec. 23 of said act is amended to read:

"Sec. 23. That when, by terms of Articles III and IV, any payment is to be made to a minor, other than a person who is or has been in military or naval forces of U.S., or to a person mentally incompetent, such payment shall be made to the person who is constituted guardian or curator by laws of State of residence of claimant, but when, by terms of Article II, payment is to be made to such a minor or mental incompetent, such payment shall be made to person constituted guardian or curator by laws of State of residence of claimant or, if there is no guardian or curator, to some person otherwise legally vested with responsibility or care of claimant and who is, in opinion of bureau, a suitable person to receive such payment."

Sec. 5-8. New sections (27-30) are added to said act to read: "Sec. 27. That whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, allotment, family allowance, compensation or insurance under Articles II, III or IV of this Act, without being entitled thereto, with intent to defraud the United States or any person in the military or naval forces of U.S., shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

"Sec. 28. That allotments and family allowances, compensation and insurance payable under Articles II, III and IV respectively, shall not be assignable, shall not be subject to claims of creditors of any person to whom an award is made under

Articles II, III or IV, and shall be exempt from all taxation; Provided, That such allotments and family allowances, compensation and insurance shall be subject to any claims which U.S. may have, under Articles II, III and IV, against person on whose account the allotments and family allowances, compensation or insurance is payable."

"Sec. 29. That discharge or dismissal of any person from the military or naval forces on ground that he is an enemy alien or a conscientious objector shall terminate any insurance granted on life of such person under provisions of Article IV, and shall bar all rights to any compensation under Article III or any insurance under Article IV."

"Sec. 30. That this Act may be cited as the War-Risk Insurance Act."

Sec. 9. Section 300 of said Act is amended to provide compensation for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the service instead of "in line of duty."

Sec. 10 and 11. That Sec. 301 and 302 of said Act are amended to provide compensation for death or disability from injury—"If deceased leaves a widow or child, or if he leaves a mother or father either or both dependent upon him for support."

Sec. 12. That subdivision (4) of Sec. 303 is amended to read:

"(4) Amount of each monthly payment shall be determined according to conditions existing on first day of the month."

Sec. 13. Two new subdivisions are added to Sec. 302 to read:

"(5) Where the disabled person and his wife are not living together or where the children are not in custody of the disabled person amount of compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations."

"(6) The term 'wife' as used in the section shall include 'husband' if husband is dependent upon wife for support."

Sec. 14. That where Sec. 301 and Sec. 302 of said Act are amended by striking out provisions that a mother is entitled to compensation only when she is widowed and substitute provisions are included to effect that compensation is payable to a dependent mother or dependent father, such substitute provisions shall be deemed to be in effect as of Oct. 6, 1917.

Sec. 15. That Sec. 311 of said Act is hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. Amends Sec. 313 relating to conditions if an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this article is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some person to pay damages therefor.

Sec. 17. Amend Sec. 401 and 402 so as to include in the beneficiary class to whom insurance may be paid, the widow surviving him, his child or children, his mother and his father.

TO PERPETUATE THE G.A.R.

J. B. McPherson Post, G.A.R. of Kalispell, Mont., has adopted resolutions urging that the G.A.R. be perpetuated by including in its membership all soldiers and sailors of past wars and the present war. It is an astounding fact that during March more Civil War veterans died than were killed at the battle of Gettysburg, writes J. H. Stevens, adjutant of the post. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The cardinal principles of the Grand Army of the Republic are patriotism and loyalty to the United States in time of war and in time of peace; and,

Whereas, The passing away of several thousands of our members each month forcefully reminds us that our duties must soon be taken up by other worthy hands; and

Whereas, Every soldier and sailor who has offered his life to our country in time of war, and who has received an honorable discharge from the Army or Navy of the United States, should be entitled to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, that the deeds of patriotism may not be forgotten, that Memorial Day may continue to be observed, and that the Grand Army of the Republic may be perpetuated, and that our Country may continue to have the blessings of the highest ideals in our best citizenship, to the end that "this Government of the people, by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth."

Now, therefore, be it resolved, By J. B. McPherson Post No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, of Kalispell, Mont., that we urge that the Constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic be amended so as to make eligible to membership any soldier or sailor who has received an honorable discharge from the Army or Navy of the United States in any war of the past or in the present war.

And be it further resolved, That posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, throughout the United States, be urged to adopt similar resolutions hereto in order that such an amendment may be made effective at our next national encampment.

DEFENSE COUNCILS MEET IN WASHINGTON.

The chairmen of the committees of State Councils of National Defense held their annual meeting in Washington on May 4 and 5 to hear reports and to consider the work of their councils for the ensuing year. Lieut. Col. Franklin Martin, who is chairman of the executive committee of the organization, presided, and among those on the platform with him were Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army; Col. Robert E. Noble and Major Corydon G. Snow, both Medical Corps, U.S.A. Med. Inspr. Joseph A. Murphy, U.S.N., was also present.

The reports dwelt in the main with the familiar facts of what the medical profession thus far has done in the war. The essential things were that the profession had given more than 21,000 of its members to the Army, of whom 16,042 are on active duty. The reports showed that the health of the Army at present is excellent, and that in respect of certain communicable diseases its record is better than any hitherto known, one division in France reporting not a single case. General Gorgas in referring to the Owen bill now pending in the Senate said that he hoped that if Congress found it necessary to cut down the number of officers to any extent, it would reduce the generals rather than the colonels and lieutenant colonels. This seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting, based upon the assumption that it would give recognition to a greater number of men rather than high rank to a few of the more prominent members.

PAYMENT OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

A letter from The Adjutant General of the Army on the subject of insurance premiums says:

"While an enlisted man remains in active service his Government insurance will continue in force, all unpaid premiums to be withheld from first available pay. If his pay status is such that it is evident that he will be unable to meet such allotments before the close of his service, all facts will be immediately reported through prescribed channels for action by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. At time such report is made to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the enlisted man will be notified by the organization commander that his insurance will terminate within thirty-one days after date of notification unless soldier provides for payment of unpaid premiums from other sources. Where insured has previously elected in writing that premium shall be paid otherwise than from any pay or deposit due him from the United States, failure to pay premium will terminate insurance within thirty-one days of grace provided by act. In case

soldier has deposits with Government and so elects premium shall be deducted from such deposits under regulations prescribed by Secretary of War.

DIRECTORY OF WIVES OF OFFICERS.

The Infantry Branch of the Army Emergency Committee in Washington is undertaking to compile a directory containing the names and a permanent address of the wives of officers of the Regular Army, and requests Army women of all branches of the Service to send in a visiting card bearing the name in full and the address of their bank, family address, or some other medium through which mail will reach them for the duration of the war. As there will be but one edition of the directory published, the addresses cannot be changed.

Names of Army women in the United States must be in by June 15. Those from Panama, Honolulu and the Philippines by Aug. 1. It is requested that addresses be plainly written and cards mailed at once to Mrs. Lorena D. Gasser, 136 East Perry street, Tiffin, Ohio.

WHY COMMUTATION IS NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish some one would stir up the War Department to the extent of getting them to issue an early order authorizing the payment of commutation of quarters, etc., as some of us need the money now. In my own case, and I expect there are quite a number of others who made almost as many similar mistakes, I made several bad guesses as to where I was to be stationed after I came out of Mexico and in my endeavor to have my family somewhere near me, after having been separated from them for over a year, the "High Cost of Living" got me. In other words traveling expenses for myself and family, including accommodations at hotels which had just raised their rates for the benefit of the Army and "Doing Our Bit" boarding houses, where no one with children is taken in, or if taken in, a special premium must be paid, has put me to the bad since I came out of Mexico, and there has been no extravagance whatever.

As to the "Doing Our Bit" boarding houses in this vicinity when you finally succeed in finding room for your wife and baby in one place and a boarding house somewhere else, where your wife and baby can get their meals, you are generally informed by the "management" of both places that you are lucky to be taken in at all, because no one else in town will take a roomer or boarder who has a child. And it is the truth at that. I don't blame them though, so long as it is a commercial affair.

MAJOR.

UNIFORM OF FIELD CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Against the wearing of the officers' uniform by Army field clerks the argument is set forth that they are not entitled to the honor as they are not commissioned officers. A study of the rulings of the Judge Advocate General and decisions of the War Department will disclose the fact that as officers in the Military Establishment (even though not commissioned) we are a unit of the U.S. Army. Being a part of the Army, we should, therefore, be in uniform. As we are not enlisted men, the arguments in favor of that uniform should in no wise receive consideration as to civilian dress, isn't it better for a young man of military age to be wearing the uniform of the Army?

I consider it an honor to wear the uniform now prescribed, and do not believe that our status in the Military Establishment results in any more misunderstanding than if we wore civilian dress or any other uniform that might be prescribed. There being but two uniforms prescribed for men in the military service—officers' and enlisted men's—to which does our status most entitle us? It is true that our status is not a definite one, but the War Department has given us the benefit of every doubt under the present law, rules and regulations.

ARMY FIELD CLERK.

CHECK VOUCHER FORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I submit a suggestion for companies, batteries and similar organizations as a time saver, and "safety first" method to be used in connection with council books. It is by the use of a check voucher form. The method is to itemize the monthly account of each firm on the voucher as an itemized statement. Fold, and on the reverse side place voucher number, name of firm, amount, whether company fund or "mess fund."

The firm receiving the voucher will mark same "paid" in same manner as receipting statement. The check remains attached to voucher, which is filed under firm's name, reverse side up.

Such check vouchers are very inexpensive (\$3.50 for 500) and eliminate much trouble keeping track of separate checks, statements and vouchers.

WILLIAM B. ESTER, 1st Lieut., 316th F.A.

LEAF SIGHT FOR FIRE EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Experience shows that fire efficiency with the sight leaf is several hundred per cent. greater than when using the battle sight in both slow and rapid fire.

It is believed, therefore, that men should be required to use the leaf sight where there is time to set it; and the battle sight should be used only where it becomes necessary to change quickly to short range to meet a surprise target and there is no time to set the leaf sight.

A. J. DOUGHERTY, Lieut. Col., 357th Inf. Camp Travis, Texas.

Any good boxer is almost a ready-made bayonet fighter, according to Capt. A. J. Drexel-Biddle, athletic director at the U.S. Marine Officers' Training School at Quantico, Va. "The Americans and English are uniquely adapted to this most violent offensive," says the former Philadelphia athlete, as boxing is a requisite in the proper swinging of a bayonet and boxing comes natural to them. Their athletic systems develop an infinitely more combative spirit than the Germans' because the training in the various sports is along combative lines."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports May 3-9.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Germans Desist from Attacks.

A period of minor actions in the battle areas of Flanders and Picardy, initiated chiefly by the Ally troops, has marked a distinct and conspicuous halt in the progress of the German attacks, and has given emphasis to the outstanding fact of last week, that the attempt to break through the Ally lines south of Ypres and cut off that city met with a costly repulse. The question arising from the present situation, as to whether the enemy offensive designs have been entirely foiled or only temporarily checked remains apparently unsolved in the mind of the Ally high command, to judge by its conduct of the operations on the Ally side. Anticipation of a resumption of the enemy's aggressive undertakings has inspired a persistent tendency to remain receptive, if not strictly on the defensive. Ally local attacks, especially in the area of the latest important enemy operation, the battlefield southwest of Ypres, indicate that the troops in this area have, at least, an open mind on the question whether the German spring offensive may not have reached its utmost limit. Whatever the possibilities, the Allies show a cautious indisposition to rush at any such conclusion and assume the offensive themselves at a moment that might be premature.

Military activity of whatever kind it may now be on the enemy side must be taking place in the rear. Reports of fresh divisions hastening to the West in considerable number, lack official confirmation from either side. Information via Holland has it that new troops are forming and being sent west as fast as released from the German interior by the arrival of troops from Austria-Hungary. Reinforcements obtained by such means would of necessity come in slowly. Moreover, what is related of the enemy's method of replenishing his fighting line in the active weeks from March 21 to April 30, namely, that he borrowed divisions successively from parts of the inactive front, would make it seem likely that he would need to restore losses in used divisions returned from the battle area to the trench front in order to prevent the weakening of the less strenuously contested areas elsewhere to a dangerous extent. Among the other causes of delay that must certainly operate to retard German prosecution of the offensive, even if intended, may be mentioned the recent prevalence of bad weather and the need of rebuilding the supply of artillery munitions, an element in the problem not so readily dealt with by the enemy, with his limited sources of munition supply as by the Allies. In view of these causes of delay, it cannot be asserted that the pause in the enemy attacks implies any necessary relinquishment of plans to carry through the undertaking hitherto set under way.

British losses in the course of the German offensive of March and April are put at 250,000 men by the military mission now in Washington.

Slight Changes in Ypres Front.

South of Ypres the French and British have made cautious advances, on a strictly local scale, while the few enemy attacks south of the Lys, less vigorous than those delivered in the latter part of April, have, like their predecessors, failed to win ground in the part of the front north and west of Givenchy. On May 4 the French made slight gains near Loere, extending the results of their counter-attacks in that locality, but making no attempt so far as Ally statements indicated to retake Kemmel Hill. Near Hinges, on the southern face of the German salient, British troops somewhat advanced their front. On May 5 German efforts to retake the lost ground northeast of Hinges were repulsed.

Bursts of enemy artillery fire on various occasions threatened a resumption of the attacks against the line south of Ypres, but no such attack was carried out. The Ally artillery was employed as fully as possible to impede the hostile communications and rear concentrations, which, owing to the shelterless and constricted nature of the positions, were found more than commonly vulnerable.

Between the Lys and Somme areas the British carried out a series of local attacks. At Morlancoeur, south of the Ancre, they advanced slightly on the night of May 5. A force of Australians, brought into this sector from the Lens area, effected the advance. The British also made a local gain on May 4 near Hebuterne, north of Albert. On May 8 the enemy resumed his infantry pressure upon the Ally front, south of Ypres, but not in the form of a crushing assault on a wide front or with maximum strength. Instead of this he commenced a series of disconnected local attacks, each heavy enough to endanger the portion of front opposing it, and to keep the Ally command in doubt as to how serious might be the enemy's intentions at any one point involved. This method of operation suggested the possibility that the enemy command was engaged in confusing the defense, by feints, as a preliminary to a future early resumption of its main operations, with an effort at surprise in place and time.

The new attacks started on May 8 with a bombardment and assault on the four miles of front between La Clytte and Voormezele. Two German divisions were thrown against the French and British lines. On the west, in front of La Clytte, the French holding the sector north of Mt. Kemmel received part of the attack on their left. Receiving the enemy on the line of the Yverbeek brook which flows northeast and conforms with the Ally front, they maintained a hot artillery fire and prevented his crossing the stream. Farther to the northeast, the British in the neighborhood of Dickebusch Lake fared less well. They were driven back from the positions south of the lake. The enemy seized some of the adjoining wood and advanced northward, as if to cut through the defense between Mille Krais and Dickebusch village. No supporting troops followed up the advance, which stopped after penetrating about half a mile, and was forced back in counter-attacks during the night.

A second German attack was delivered slightly west of the first on May 9, north of the village of Kemmel. The British early report stated that this attack had pressed back the line at one point, but gave no farther details.

Amiens and Other French Sectors Quiet.

Save for a successful French local attack on the Avre River in the Amiens area the situation along the French front from the Somme River to the Swiss frontier developed no important new features. On May 2 the French, south of the Somme, attacked simultaneously north and south of the Avre. French and British troops north of the stream assaulted the enemy after artillery fire at a point south of the village of Villers-Bretonneux. About the same time the French farther south attacked on a front of a mile and a quarter, between Haillies and

Castel. They gained possession of Hill 82 and neighboring ground and captured prisoners.

Raiding activities continued numerous on both sides, along the remainder of the French front. In Champagne, near Reims, and in Lorraine, about Blamont, several small engagements occurred. Artillery fire was active for awhile near Verdun. With both sides taxing their trench forces to supply troops for the main battle areas the likelihood of a serious early move on any other part of the front was much diminished.

Operations of the United States Forces.

The portion of the American Expeditionary Force most closely involved in the operations of the moment continues to be that in Picardy. The Americans southeast of Amiens sustained a severe bombardment on the night of May 5. An expected attack, however, did not take place. The troops are stated to be anxious to meet the enemy. The daily casualty lists give confirmation of the idea that while not at present involved in an active phase of any major action, the men are undergoing a vigorous seasoning amid actual war conditions.

In Lorraine, a German report asserts, some Americans were taken prisoners in the course of raids.

OTHER FRONTS.

Apprehension of an offensive against Italy received some support during the week, when it was announced that the Austrian Emperor had started for the front. The actual hostilities, meantime, failed to show any increase in vigor and were limited to the usual skirmishes. The mountain barriers on the Austrian side were said still to be too difficult of passage to admit of the concentration of an effective attacking force on the Trentino front. For the enemy, an attack in Italy, especially if attended by some degree of success at the outset, would undoubtedly offer no small inducements. The value of such an operation to the Germans would, with little doubt, lie in its power to create a diversion such as might break up any plans to transfer a considerable Italian force to the French front for use in a counter-offensive against the Germans there. To pin down the Italians to the defense of their front would cause the loss to the Ally command of a force of several hundred thousand men, otherwise available for the purpose of seeking a decision in northern France or Flanders. It was announced in Paris that General Foch, in consequence of Italian adhesion to the plan of unified control over all armies, had received the full command of the Italian forces in the field.

In Russian territory Finland has been definitely cleared of Bolshevik resistance by a victory obtained by the Germans and pro-German Finns, or White Guards, in a battle near Lakhti and Tavastehus, over the chief remnant of the Bolshevik or Red Guard forces. Berlin announced on May 3 that 20,000 Red Guards had been captured and their army overwhelmingly defeated. The Germans and their Finnish allies now hold virtually undisputed possession of the populous southern part of the territory.

In Ukraine, where the Germans in occupation have overthrown the government previously recognized by them, they are meeting with guerrilla resistance, which must seriously hinder their plans of acquiring the grain stocks of the inhabitants for German consumption. On the southern coast of European Russia, the invaders have seized the cities of Taganrog and Sevastopol, where, according to one report, they gained possession of the remainder of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

In Mesopotamia the British column advancing from Bagdad upon Mosul, through the semi-arid plain east of the Tigris has reached Kerkuk, and entered the town eighty miles from Mosul, without opposition on May 7. A previous report that the town had been taken, and cited in last week's number of this review, was apparently incorrect.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Three officers and twenty-three men were killed when the British minesweeper Mine was sunk on May 1, the British Admiralty has announced.

The Government notified Pleasant A. Stovall, United States Minister to Switzerland, on May 8 that "two ships under the American flag, loaded with grain for Switzerland, are now en route to a French Atlantic port, escorted by units of the U.S. Navy." The United States determined to defy the submarine blockade, the Minister is notified, after Germany "semi-officially" announced that her proffered safe conduct for United States ships en route to Cete for Swiss relief cannot be effective for three months, since it will take this period to modify the existing orders to submarine commanders, under which American ships carrying wheat to Cete for Swiss relief are to be torpedoed. This means, in so far as American ships are concerned, that Germany is still maintaining an armed blockade of Switzerland, and that the American wheat on American ships heretofore tendered to Switzerland cannot go forward unless these ships are prepared to fight their way through the blockade which Germany has created and which even closes the supposed free passage to the port of Cete. This challenge the Government of the United States is prepared to meet.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

American Troops in France.

In response to an inquiry as to the movement of troops from the United States to France Secretary of War Baker said on May 8: "In January I told the Senate Committee that the strong likelihood was that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be dispatched to France. I cannot, either now or perhaps later, discuss in detail the number of American troops in France, but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in January has been passed."

ARMY CASUALTIES ABROAD.

General Pershing's total casualties to date were given out May 9 as follows: Killed in action, 420; killed or prisoner, 1; killed by accident, 221; died of disease, 1,013; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 141; civilians, 7; gas, attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes, 59. Total deaths, 2,099; wounded, 2,933; captured, 51; missing, 75. Grand total, 6,158.

Pressure of matter compels us this week to limit the casualty list to names of commissioned officers, reserving enlisted names for another week.

Casualties announced in lists of May 3-9, inclusive.

Killed in Action.

Colonel.

Griffiths, Richard H., London, England.

Lieutenants.

Beech, Egbert Williams, Piedmont, Cal.
Gaylord, Arthur, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hant, Frank S., Chelsea, Mass.
Morgan, Harold Sydney, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Several Wounded.

Major.

Ross, Hiram E., Danville, Ill.

Lieutenants.

Johnson, Albert E., Collinsville, Conn.
Livingston, Clifford R., Merrill, Wis.

Slightly Wounded.

Captains.

Blair, Frederick L., Providence, R.I.
Felsted, Joseph E., West Haven, Conn.
Griswald, Alfred H., New Britain, Conn.
Abbott, Frederick B., St. Louis, Mo.

Lieutenants.

Dambrauckas, Adam P., Philadelphia.

Died of Wounds.

Lieutenant.

Quessenberry, Joseph, Las Cruces, N.M.

Died of Accidents.

Lieutenants.

Cross, Robert P., Huntington, Mass.
Dowell, Julian N., Washington, D.C.
Ely, Dinamora, Chicago, Ill.
Grisard, John K., Chicago, Ill.
Livingston, Ivan D., cadet, Pullman, Wash.
Marshall, Wilson, Bridgeport, Conn.
Fudrith, Chester A., Detroit, Mich.

Died of Disease.

Major.

Baird, Charles G., Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Lieutenant.

La Porte, Edmond J., Plainfield, N.J.

Missing in Action.

Lieutenants.

Edens, Louis M., Cabool, Mo.
Gordon, William H., Manhattan.
Redmond, Maurice Snowden, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Staggers, William L., Lowndes County, Ala.

Died: Other Causes.

Lieutenant.

Wilson, Joseph W., Legansport, Ind.

Prisoners, Previously Reported Missing.

Captain.

Robinson, Andrew S., Columbus, Ohio.

Enlisted.

Stonia, Joseph, sergt., Webster, Mass.

In Hospital, Previously Reported Missing.

Lieutenant.

Noland, Edgar B., Leesburg, Va.

UNION LEAGUE OFFICERS' CLUB OPENED.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Upton, N.Y., made the dedication speech at the formal opening of the new Army and Navy Officers' Club on May 6, in New York city, in the building formerly occupied by the Princeton Club, Lexington avenue and 21st street. The club is for the accommodation of Army and Navy officers and was made possible by members of the Union League Club, who subscribed the necessary funds. Charles E. Hughes, president of the Union League Club, gave over the new quarters to the Army and Navy, and in accepting for the Army, General Bell made a striking address. The war will come to a successful end, he said, only if Germany shall be completely conquered and shall be compelled to surrender unconditionally.

Mr. Hughes read a message from President Wilson in which he expressed his "sincere interest in the undertaking, which seems admirable in its conception." Other guests present included Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, N.A.; Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A.; Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., and Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A. Seventy officers can be quartered at the club, and the rates for room and meals will be about \$3 a day. George E. Galvin of the Vanderbilt Hotel will be the manager.

General Bell's Address.

General Bell in his address spoke in much the same vein as in a recent Liberty Loan speech at Camp Upton. He said, in part:

"It is deplorable but true, that not only our young Army officers but our people at large have failed to be impressed with the fact that we are not fighting for France or for England or Italy or Serbia, or any of our other allies, past and present, but that we are literally and absolutely fighting for ourselves. There is not the slightest doubt on earth that if Germany were permitted to militarize the whole of Russia and middle Europe, Turkey, Bulgaria and such other allies as she will be able to make in the future the time would soon come when no Power and no combination of Powers on earth could stand up against her might."

"A thoughtful man who reads the history and the literature of Germany cannot help but realize that Germany's dream or ambition is to dominate the earth. There is no question but that Germany is responsible for this war, at least the German Emperor. He wanted the war because he is the ruler of a predatory nation, a nation which fully expected to profit by the war, and which had been preparing for forty years to profit by the war."

"It is a nation which would stop at nothing, and if this war is not fought by the Allies to a successful conclusion the United States may have some time to undertake the struggle alone for the protection and the safeguarding of our freedom, our own liberty and our own privilege to live under a form of government which was established very largely by this people because they preferred that type of government."

"The only successful conclusion from our viewpoint to this war is that Germany shall be completely conquered, and shall be compelled to surrender unconditionally. She has had a seven years' war, a ten years' war, a thirty years' war. She has never in her history surrendered unconditionally. She has always held on, and on more than one occasion fought against the whole of Europe in coalition against her, and fought long enough to compel her enemies to make a compromise peace. Nothing on the face of the earth but unconditional surrender will convince the German of to-day that he is not only unable but unfit to dominate the earth. He has got to be conquered, he has got to be brought to his knees as a suppliant for mercy. Otherwise, he will claim that he has been successful, and there is no telling what the result may be."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Gen. Eben Swift, N.A. (brigadier general, Regular Army), retires for age on May 11, 1918, after a long period of valuable service. He was born in Texas May 11, 1854, the son of Brevet Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Swift, Assistant Medical Purveyor, U.S.A. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1876, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 14th Infantry. He was transferred to the 5th Cavalry the following July, and remained an officer of that organization until Jan. 24, 1903, when he was promoted major, 1st Cavalry. He was detailed A.A.G. in August 1903, and was assigned to the 12th Cavalry in April, 1904. He was transferred to the 4th Cavalry in 1906, and to the 9th Cavalry in 1907. He was promoted lieutenant colonel Jan. 17, 1911, and assigned to the 8th Cavalry; colonel Feb. 29, 1912, and assigned to the 3rd Cavalry; was appointed brigadier general in 1916 and major general, N.A., in April, 1918. During the war with Spain General Swift served as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 7th, 9th and 4th Illinois Volunteers, respectively, and was appointed major of the Porto Rico Battalion of Infantry in December, 1899, and major of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry July 1, 1903. After his graduation leave from West Point Lieutenant Swift was ordered West incident to Indian troubles, and was on frontier duty on the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, and was kept busy on frontier duty and scouting at different posts in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory to June, 1887. He was appointed aid to General Merritt June 13, 1877, serving until the fall of 1890, when he joined his regiment and served at various points in Indian Territory and Cherokee strip. He was assistant instructor in the department of military art at the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. He assisted in the organization and instruction of the 9th Illinois Volunteers in 1898, and served with that command in Southern camps. He organized the mounted battalion of the Porto Rico troops in 1901, and among subsequent duties was with the General Staff Corps, on duty in the A.G.O. and in the Philippines under General Pershing. The later services of General Swift included duty with the 2d Cavalry Brigade on the Mexican border in command of the 82d Division at Camp Gordon, Ga. General Swift was sent abroad last winter to study the situation on the French and Italian fronts. He has two sons in the Service, Major Eben Swift, Jr., Cav., and Major Innis P. Swift, Cav., now serving in the National Army.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, U.S.A., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Josephine March, to Major Joseph M. Swing, Field Art., U.S.A. The marriage will take place in the near future. The wedding will be the third in General March's family within six months. Miss Mildred March became the bride of Capt. John Millikin, Cav., U.S.A., in December, and Miss Vivian March was married to Capt. Paul Russell Frank, Cav., U.S.A., on March 4, the day her father arrived in Washington after spending several months in France. Major Swing served as aid to General March while he was in France. Miss March is a young lady of striking beauty and charming personality.

The wedding of Paymr. Clifford W. Le Roy, U.S.N., and Miss Mary C. Young, daughter of Dr. Clement C. Young and Mrs. Young, of 550 Riverside drive, New York city, was solemnized in Holy Trinity Church, New York city, May 6, 1918, by the rector, Dr. H. P. Nichols. The bride, who walked with her father, wore white organdy over cloth of silver, with a lace and cloth of silver train. Her tulle veil was held with a point lace coronet and orange blossoms, and she carried orchids, lilies and sweet peas, and wore a diamond pendant, the bridegroom's gift. She was attended by Mrs. L. S. Pettitt as matron of honor, and the other attendants were Mrs. M. P. Arnold, Mrs. Thurber Anderson Knox and Miss Marian Werham. The bridegroom had his brother, Len E. Le Roy, as his best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Joseph McGuire, 235 West 75th street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary L. McGuire, to 1st Lieut. Louis Connick, Field Art., O.R.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Connick, 328 West 72d street, New York city. Lieutenant Connick is a graduate of Yale University, 1912; Columbia Law School, 1915, and a graduate of the first Plattsburg camp. He is now stationed at Camp Upton as casual officer. Miss McGuire is a sister of Capt. Edward C. McGuire, West Point class of 1915. He is now in France at Pershing's headquarters. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia, Pa., of Miss Eleanor Laurie McCawley, daughter of Mrs. William Morris McCawley, of Haverford, and Lieut. Henry Livermore Abbott, U.S.N., son of Mrs. Grafton St. Leo Abbott, of 224 Marlborough street, Boston, and a great-grandson of John Quincy Adams. Miss McCawley is actively engaged in Red Cross and other war relief work.

The marriage of Mrs. Leicester Sehon Taliaferro, of San Diego, Cal., daughter of Mrs. John Leicester Sehon, and the late Captain Sehon, U.S.A., to Lieut. Nathaniel Wheeler, U.S.R., on duty with 83d Field Art., took place on April 10, 1918, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, the Rev. Charles L. Barnes, of San Diego, performing the ceremony. The wedding was quiet and the families and a few close friends of the bride and bridegroom were the only ones present. The picturesque church was very attractive with the soft afternoon sunlight shining through the stained glass windows and the candlelight in the chancel. Mrs. Wheeler wore a white silk suit and a large white hat and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Lieutenant Wheeler is now stationed at Camp Fremont, near Palo Alto, and their home will be there for the present. They are motoring up the coast.

Lieut. J. C. Williams, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams, of Holywell, North Wales, England, were married in Douglas, Ariz., on April 21, 1918, by Chaplain Rideout, 11th U.S. Field Art. Lieut. D. B. Howard, 24th U.S. Inf., was best man and Miss Sadie Williams, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. Mrs. Pugh was matron of honor and Mr. Pugh gave the bride away. The bride wore a gown of pink Georgette crepe over taffeta and carried a large bouquet of beautiful white roses tied with white tulle. The bridesmaids wore white net over taffeta and carried beautiful bouquets of pink roses. The matron of honor wore a heliotrope voile ornamented with white. The wedding party stood under the colors of the two countries represented by the bride and groom. A large

American flag was draped over the archway and underneath were the bars of the Union Jack. Following the ceremony a dinner was served at the Gadsden Hotel, after which an informal reception was given the bride and groom at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. McCabe.

Lieut. William J. Schieffelin, Jr., Field Art., U.S.A., who has been serving in France, and Miss Annette Markoe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe, were married in New York city, May 4, 1918, in the chapel of St. George's Church. The chancel of the chapel was decorated with apple and cherry blossoms, pink rambler roses, spirea and rhododendrons, lavender hydrangeas and delphinium. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of the church. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of soft white satin made with a long court train and trimmed with rose point lace. Her tulle veil was held with a spray of orange blossoms and her ornaments were a brooch of diamonds and sapphires and a necklace of pearls. She carried a bouquet of white butterfly orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Pauline Bacon was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin and Louise Vanderbilt Schieffelin, sisters of the bridegroom; Pauline Morgan and Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard. Dr. Morris Fremont Smith, of Washington, was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, U.S.R.; Bayard Schieffelin, brother of the bridegroom; William Walter Phelps and Emerson Tuttle. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 12 West 55th street. A large number of prominent society people attended the wedding. Lieutenant Schieffelin is stationed at Fort Jackson, Columbia, S.C., as a military instructor.

Dr. and Mrs. David N. Dalton announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Louise, to Mr. Theodore Hamilton Kirk on April 30, 1918, at St. Paul's Church, Winston-Salem, N.C. Miss Dalton is a sister of Capt. Joseph N. Dalton, 55th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Wilson B. Dalton, 316th Field Art., U.S.R. The wedding was a quiet affair, only attended by members of the family.

Owing to military orders, the wedding of Miss Janet Sheppard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sheppard, Jr., of 969 Park avenue, New York city, and Ensign Charles Lane Poor, Jr., U.S.N., announced for May 14, will take place on May 11, 1918, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church in the presence of relatives and intimate friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sharpe, of West River street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Rosa Duncan, to Capt. Yale Stevens, O.R.C., son of Major and Mrs. C. J. Stevens, 91 West Union street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Captain Stevens is with the 303d Machine-gun Battalion, Camp Devens, Mass., and is now at Fort Sill, Okla. Miss Sharpe is a great-granddaughter of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson. The wedding will take place in May.

The marriage of Miss Bland Tomlinson, daughter of Mrs. John W. Tomlinson, of Birmingham, Ala., and Capt. John Vaughan Bostwick, 315th Inf., N.A., Camp Meade, Md., will take place on May 15.

Miss Martha Thorndike, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Thorndike, of 22 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass., and Joseph R. Hamlen, of Portland, Me., were married at the bride's home, May 4, 1918. The Rev. William B. Finigan, rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, officiated. Miss Thorndike is the granddaughter of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U.S.A.

Miss Lucy Hilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hilton, of the Moorings, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., and Savannah, Ga., was married to 1st Lieut. John S. Templeton Strong, 314th Field Art., R.C., of Hackettstown, N.J., May 4, 1918, in the Chapel of All Saints, Trinity Church, New York city.

Capt. Harold de Yoe Dyke, 310th Inf., N.A., and Miss Polly Guy, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Charles L. Guy, of New York city, were married May 4, 1918, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, Broadway and 120th street, by the Rev. Dr. Gaylord White. The bride was given away by her father. A small breakfast followed at the house of the bride's parents. The bride was graduated from Vassar in 1917 and is an active worker in the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross.

First Lieut. William H. Whittekin, 77th Field Art., N.G., and Miss Edna Coggeshall were married at Pennville, Ind., on April 15, 1918.

Major Henry S. Hooker, U.S.R., and Mrs. Edward F. Burke were married at the Washington, D.C., home of the bride, No. 824 Massachusetts avenue, on May 7, 1918. Only relatives and a few close friends were invited. Major Hooker and his bride left immediately afterward for their wedding trip. The Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiated. Major Hooker was graduated from Yale in 1902 and while at college rowed on the Varsity crew. Mrs. Hooker is the daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Forrest, of Baltimore.

Mrs. J. Robert Odenwalder, of West Point, N.Y., announces the marriage of her daughter, Gladys, to Lieut. Agnew C. Blanchard. The wedding took place in Grace Church, Riverhead, L.I., on March 31, 1918.

Lieut. Edmund Lyman, O.R.C., and Miss Genevieve Bothin, daughter of Mrs. Leigh Sypher, were married on April 30, 1918, at the home of the bride in San Mateo, Cal. The wedding took place in the conservatory. An altar covered with rare brocade was arranged with tall candles at either end and a wall of pink blossoms formed a background. Over all a large American flag was draped as a canopy. The bride's gown was of white satin and a long tulle veil was held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white butterfly orchids. Miss Marie Louise Black, of Washington, was the maid of honor. The two bridesmaids, Miss Helen Keeney and Miss Marie Louise Winslow, wore gowns of vivid pink, with bouquets of Killarney roses. Lieutenant Lyman was attended by Lieut. Donald McLaughlin as best man, and Lieut. Edward H. Clark, Jr., and Capt. A. B. Johnson as ushers. The marriage ceremony was read by the Rev. Charles A. Ramm. After the ceremony dancing was enjoyed in the hall and large living room, both of which were decorated in different shades of pink flowers. Later a wedding dinner was served at small tables, some of which were set on the terrace in the rear of the house and in the garden. The wedding united two prominent families who have been associated with the financial and social life of California for many years.

Mrs. Roswell Augustus Merritt, of Macon, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Maria, to Major John William Quillian, 122d Inf., U.S.A. The date of the wedding to be announced later.

Capt. F. G. von Kummer, 89th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Livingston Miller were married at Charlotte, N.C., on April 26, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Sturges announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Cady Sturges, to Capt. James H. Frier, Jr., U.S.A. Miss Sturges is a grand-

daughter of the late Jonathan Sturges, of New York. Captain Frier, who is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1917, is a son of Col. James H. Frier, U.S.A. A small house wedding will take place the early part of June.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, U.S.A., retired, who died at Portland, Ore., May 2, 1918, was one of the most widely known officers in the Service, where his friends were numberless. Until its discontinuation last fall due to war conditions he was the editor of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, having succeeded to that office upon the death of General Rodenbough, which brought him into contact with officers of all arms of the Service. General Allison was retired from active service on his own application June 7, 1912, with the rank of brigadier general, after more than forty-six years' service. He was at that time the last surviving officer of the Civil War on the active list of the Army but two; the other officers with Civil War service then on the active list being Col. John L. Clem, Q.M.D., and Major Daniel W. Arnold, Q.M.D. General Allison was born in Kentucky Sept. 4, 1848. He served as a private in the 39th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry from August, 1863, until June, 1865. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. M.A. Sept. 1, 1867, graduating as a second lieutenant and being assigned to the 2d Cavalry in June, 1871. He was a first lieutenant in 1880, captain in 1892, and was transferred to the Subsistence Department in 1893. From the time he graduated until he was appointed in the Subsistence Department, he was on frontier duty in the West engaged against hostile Indians. He took part in fights with Sioux Indians at North Laramie, the Powder River Expedition and against Cheyenne Indians and service in Washington and Idaho. He was also acting aide-de-camp to General Miles from Nov. 4, 1884, to April 11, 1885, and July 6 to 30, 1885. During the war with Spain he was appointed lieutenant colonel, chief commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, May 9, 1898. He was chief commissary of the 2d Army Corps, and then served at Camps Alger and Meade. He has also served in the Philippines, on Governors Island as chief commissary of the Eastern Division. General Allison is survived by his wife, Susan W. Allison; a daughter, Marion A. Fickel, wife of Major Fickel, Aviation Section, S.C.; and by three sons, Capt. Philip W. Allison, Ord. Dept.; Lieut. Malcolm G. Allison and Stanton W. Allison, Aviation Section, S.C.

Col. Luigi Lomia, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in New Rochelle, N.Y., May 9, 1918, following a long illness. He was born in Sicily Sept. 16, 1843. He came to the United States when a boy of thirteen to be with his uncles, Dr. Caro, of New York, and Father Giuseppe Caro, his mother's brothers, who had left Italy several years previous, on account of the political troubles in Sicily at the time of the revolution there which, it was hoped, would free Sicily from the tyrannical Bourbon rule. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, graduating from there with honors in 1863. He was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy in September, 1863, graduating from there in 1867; was appointed second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, in June, '67; first lieutenant, March 24, 1869; captain, Feb. 3, 1894; major, Artillery Corps, Feb. 28, 1901; lieutenant colonel, Aug. 4, 1903, and colonel, Nov. 7, 1905; was retired at his own request after forty years' service April 1, 1906. He was a graduate of the Artillery School, 1876. From 1876 to 1881 he was instructor of military science and tactics at the Ohio State University and also instructor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin from 1885 to 1888. He was with General Miles in the Porto Rican campaign. Colonel Lomia in 1871 married Miss Robinet, of Philadelphia, a member of a French Huguenot family. He is survived by his two daughters.

Lieut. Col. Richard H. Griffiths, N.A., who was recently killed by shell fire in Picardy, France, was a popular, brave and experienced officer. He emerged from a dugout just as a German shell arrived and exploded directly in front of him. He served with the 4th Tennessee Volunteers in the Spanish-American War, and later with the 37th U.S. Volunteers Infantry in Philippine campaigns. Colonel Griffiths served also as major in the Philippine Constabulary and was in the British army. At the outbreak of the present war Lieutenant Colonel Griffiths joined the 5th Royal Scots, serving at the Dardanelles, Saloniki and in France until severely wounded in 1917, when he lost a part of a shoulder blade. Last fall he obtained his release from the British forces to join the American forces as a major. His widow is serving with the Red Cross.

Major Charles G. Baird, S.R.C., reported dead in France on May 6 from disease, was the chief of the entire telephone and telegraphic service of the American Expeditionary Force in France. He entered the Army immediately after Congress declared war on Germany and organized the 413th Telegraph Battalion, one of the first of the Signal Corps units ordered overseas. Major Baird has been recognized as one of the leading experts in America on matters pertaining to signal equipment for railroads. The 413th Telegraph Battalion, which Major Baird recruited and trained for service abroad, consists very largely of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad who volunteered from all parts of the line. All but one of the officers are Pennsylvania Railroad men. Mrs. Baird, the major's widow, received a cablegram of condolence from Brig. Gen. Edgar Russel, chief signal officer on General Pershing's staff, in which he referred to Major Baird as a "most able and competent officer, who bore the respect of all who knew him." Besides Mrs. Baird a young son survives.

Capt. Commandant Horatio Davis Smith, U.S.C.G., retired, died May 4, 1918, in the home of his daughter, Mrs. James E. Sheperd, No. 127 Ash street, Flushing, N.Y. He was an officer in the Navy in the Civil War, and in the Spanish-American War he commanded the cutter Morrill, which figured in action and in service as dispatch bearer under Admiral Sampson's command. Captain Smith was seventy-three years old. He was born in Massachusetts. After the Civil War he entered the Revenue Cutter Service, which later became the Coast Guard. He leaves his wife, who lives with Mrs. Sheperd, and a son, Capt. H. S. Smith, formerly of the Coast Survey and now principal of the Puget Sound Nautical School at Seattle, Wash. He was retired in 1909 on reaching the age of sixty-four years.

Surg. William H. Rush, U.S.N., retired, who resided at 119 Walnut avenue, Ardmore, Pa., died there April 26, 1918. He was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 20, 1852, and was appointed in the Navy Feb. 13, 1877. He was retired Oct. 31, 1900, for disability incident to the service.

Lieut. D. C. Mitchell, O.R.C., aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neil, 179th Infantry Brigade, N.A., died at

May 2, 1918, of pneumonia at Camp Travis, Tex. Lieutenant Mitchell was twenty-five years old and graduated from the officers' training camp at Presidio, Cal. His mother, Mrs. B. B. Mitchell, lives at 2720 4th street, San Diego, Cal., where the body will be sent for burial.

Lieut. John Rosenwald, M.R.C., who formerly was one of the best known of the Western football players, has been killed by shell fire in France in the Luneville sector. His home was in Minneapolis, Minn.

Ensign Spencer T. Alden, U.S.N.R.F., died at the naval air station, Bay Shore, L.I., N.Y., on May 4, 1918. He was born in Petoskey, Mich., July 4, 1893, and first entered the U.S.N.R.F. April 12, 1916, as a seaman, second class. He was appointed an ensign in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force in March, 1918, while on duty at the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla. On March 22 he was ordered to duty at the naval air station, Bay Shore, N.Y., at which station he was serving at the time of his death.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, died of pneumonia in her winter home at Sarasota, Fla., May 6. She had been ill some time. At Mrs. Palmer's bedside when she died were her sister, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, widow of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant; her brother, Mr. Adrian C. Honoré; her two sons and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Honoré Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, jr., and her nephew-in-law and niece, Prince and Princess Cantacuzene. Mrs. Palmer was Miss Bertha Honoré, daughter of Henry H. and Eliza Dorsey Carr Honoré, of Louisville, Ky. Her ancestors on her father's side were members of a distinguished French family and she inherited her mother's beauty. Her education was completed at the convent school at Georgetown. In 1871 she was married to Mr. Potter Palmer, a wealthy resident of Chicago.

Mrs. Anna Montgomery Raymond, wife of Col. A. D. Raymond, Coast Art., N.A., died at Fort Mott, N.J., on May 7, 1918. The interment was held at West Point on May 10. After a short leave, spent with his three children, Colonel Raymond will return to his station at Fort du Pont, Del.

Mr. Fergus P. Ferris, father of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Ferris, N.A., died at Washington, D.C., April 28, 1918.

Mrs. Mary K. Blauvelt, widow of Col. William F. Blauvelt, U.S.A., died suddenly in Washington, D.C., May 8, 1918.

Preston Davie, jr., six years of age, son of Lieut. Col. Preston Davie, of New York city, formerly of Louisville, Ky., died May 8, 1918, as the result of a collision with a motorcycle near his home, 2620 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C. Colonel Davie is attached to the Remount Division, Q.M.G.

DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department has announced the following deaths among officers up to May 6:

Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, retired.

Lieut. Cols. Henry J. Damm and Richard H. Griffiths.

Majors Oscar A. Brindley, Albert L. Grubb and Charles G. Baird.

Capt. John Stewart, Henry C. Welker and Joseph Quisenberry.

First Lieuts. Clayton C. Ingersoll, David H. Ackerson, Dewitt C. Mitchell, William Deans Thomson, Robert P. Cross, Julian N. Dowell, Chester A. Pudrith, John K. Grissard and Thomas F. Mooney.

Second Lieuts. August L. Sundvall, Dinsmore Ely, Wilson Marshall, jr., James S. Ennis, jr., Gordon Statham, William H. Yarnell, Gordon B. Greenough, Herman W. Valentine and Joseph Wilson.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Lieut. William Dean Thompson, of the 253d Field Artillery, a student observer at Post Field, Lawton, Okla., was instantly killed, and Lieut. Foster Bailey, pilot, was injured seriously on May 2, when their plane fell 300 feet. The engine stopped when the men were doing a spiral, and as the pilot attempted to coast to a landing the machine went into a tail spin, falling to the earth. Thompson was married three weeks ago. His mother lives at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Lieut. James S. Ennis, jr., U.S.R., of New York, and Cadet Flyer Paul Herriott, of Oakland, Cal., were both killed on May 2, at Hicks Field, Fort Worth, Tex., when their airplane fell about 150 feet. They had just taken the air to fulfill their part of a program calling for "stunts" in honor of Major Gen. E. St. J. Greble and his staff from Camp Bowie. The aviators attempted a straight nose dive and the machine crashed to earth before it could be righted.

Major Oscar A. Brindley and Colonel Damm, expert aviators from McCook flying field, met death at the Moraine City aviation field, Dayton, Ohio, May 2. The machine dropped 400 feet while making a turn in the air. They had attained a height of 4400 feet when, witnesses say, in endeavoring to make a too sudden turn the airplane went into a tail spin and dropped.

An airplane collision at the Royal Air Force camp at Beamsville, Ontario, May 2, caused the death of Flying Cadet J. F. Eunson, of the Orkneys, Scotland, and Cadet R. W. R. Litchfield, of Victoria, B.C.

Flying Cadet Nicholas Healy was instantly killed and Cadet O'Hanley suffered a broken ankle as a result of an airplane accident at La Jolla, near San Diego, Cal., May 2. The airplane fell in a spinning nose dive from an altitude of about 500 feet, after the cadets had made a forced landing for some unknown reason and started up again. O'Hanley's home is in Garden City, L.I.

Lieut. S. T. Valentine, O.S.R., of New York, attached to the Army aviation school near Alcadia, Fla., was killed instantly May 4, when the airplane in which he was flying fell approximately 2,000 feet. He had started on a cross country flight when his machine was seen suddenly to drop about 500 feet. Then he appeared to die righted, but again it lurched and then plunged to earth. Lieutenant Valentine had been in training about two weeks.

A hydro-airplane in which were Spencer T. Alden, of Fort Wayne, Ind., an instructor, and Philip P. Mooser, of Boston, a student aviator, was circling high over Great South Bay, near Fire Island Inlet, N.Y., on May 4, when it began a spiral glide downward from a great height. When within 500 feet of the bay the machine suddenly gave a lurch to one side and plunged into the water, killing Alden and injuring Mooser so severely he may not live. It is believed that the accident was due to a "side slip."

Second Lieut. G. A. Ruffridge, U.S.R., son of G. P. Ruffridge, No. 67 Union street, Montclair, N.J., and

Flying Cadet H. B. O'Leary, of Toronto, were killed at Camp Borden, Ontario, May 6, in an airplane accident.

Lieut. Fred A. Keep, U.S.R., of East Milton, Mass., flying instructor at Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex., died May 6 of injuries received the previous week when his machine fell. It was his second accident.

Flight Capt. James Norman Hall, of the American Army in France, one of the most prominent aviators on the battle front, was reported missing on May 7, after a thrilling battle ten miles inside Germany, opposite the Toul sector. The fight was between three American planes and four German machines. Two German machines also went to earth during the battle in a crippled condition. Captain Hall's home is Colfax, Iowa. He joined the British army in London in August, 1914, and after a year and a half in the service he obtained his discharge and returned to the United States. He later returned to France and enlisted in the Lafayette Escadrille. On Feb. 8, 1918, he was transferred to the American Army from the Lafayette Escadrille. On March 13 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross of the U.S. Army for bringing down German airplanes.

Lieut. Melvin E. Sullivan and Sergt. Calvin E. Cronk, U.S.M.C., were killed at the Curtiss Marine Flying School, near Miami, Fla., May 7, when their airplane, from which they were practicing gunnery, fell about 700 feet.

Lieut. W. W. Smith, S.R.C., of Pawpaw, Ill., aero instructor, was killed in a 500-foot fall at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., May 8. Lieutenant Kern, S.R.C., of Newark, N.J., who was with Lieutenant Smith, suffered a broken collar bone and fractured ribs.

John B. Ervin, student aviator at Mineola Field, N.Y., was killed May 8 in a collision of his airplane with another while flying at great speed over Central Park, L.I. Flying Cadet R. E. Jeremy, of Texas, flying with Ervin, was badly hurt and may not recover. J. R. Vidmer, also a student aviator, in control of the machine with which that in charge of Ervin crashed, only suffered a broken leg and other injuries of a minor character. Ervin was twenty-four years old and lived at West Point, Miss. The two machines fell to the ground, a distance of 200 feet, after their impact.

Quartermaster Edward Augustus Smith, jr., U.S.N., Navy Aviation Service, was killed on April 30 in an airplane accident in France, the Navy Department announced on May 9.

Second Lieut. Dudley C. Fairbairn, of Illinois, was killed near Montrose, England, May 8, when his airplane fell.

Lieut. James D. May, S.R.C., of New York, was killed and Lieut. Milo H. Miller, S.R.C., of Waterloo, Iowa, was critically injured May 9, when their airplane fell at Kelly Field, Texas. The men were flying low. The death of Lieutenant May is the fifteenth fatality among flyers at Kelly Field.

Flying Cadet Ralph E. Jeremy, injured in an aerial collision at Central Park, L.I., May 8, died May 9 in the hospital at Hazelhurst Aviation Field, Mineola, N.Y.

Lieut. George Sherman, O.R.C., a student officer at Post Field School for Aerial Observers, Lawton, Okla., was killed May 9, when his airplane fell 300 feet. The pilot was only slightly injured. The accident occurred with the engine of the airplane was stalled and the pilot attempted to spiral to a landing. The machine went into a tail spin. It was demolished. Lieutenant Sherman was a graduate of the Fort Benjamin Harrison Officers' Training Camp, at Indianapolis, and was attached to an Artillery regiment of the National Army at Camp Custer, Mich. His home was in Covington, Ky.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Commodore and Mrs. James H. Bull, U.S.N., have arrived in Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Thompson, U.S.A., have left Washington for Anniston, Ala.

Mrs. Drum, wife of Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., has arrived in Indianapolis, Ind.

Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Craig, U.S.A., are established in their quarters at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Nolan, wife of Major Daniel A. Nolan, N.A., will spend the summer in Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mrs. Hoge, wife of Lieut. Daniel H. Hoge, U.S.A., has leased a flat at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Col. George D. Moore, U.S.A., is located at 611 W. 11th st., N.Y. city.

Mrs. Milla, wife of Major Willis E. Mills, U.S.A., is spending the early summer in Malone, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Helmick, U.S.A., are located at 3409 Lowell street, Cleveland Park, D.C.

Major and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, U.S.A., are established in their new quarters at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Russell Hook, U.S.R., are back in Petersburg, Va., after a stay in Winchester, Va.

Major C. C. Early, U.S.A., and his sisters, the Misses Early, are located at the Biltmore, Washington.

Mrs. Thomas, widow of Lieut. C. C. Thomas, U.S.N., is stopping at Hotel Ramona, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner of young people on May 4 in Washington.

Major and Mrs. Channing E. Delaplane, U.S.A., are spending some time at the Bancroft, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Downs, U.S.A., have returned to Camp Forrest, Ga., after a visit at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Fewel, U.S.N., have returned to Norfolk, Va., after a brief stay in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Snow, wife of Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, U.S.N., has left Norfolk, Va., to visit friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., are passing a fortnight at the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mrs. Mullay, wife of Col. P. H. Mullay, U.S.A., is staying with her sister, Mrs. C. R. Stephens, in Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Karmany, wife of Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., has left Washington and returned to Mare Island, Cal.

Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Brig. Gen. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon on April 30 in Washington.

Mrs. George A. Dodd, of Ithaca, N.Y., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird, N.A., in Washington. General Dodd, U.S.A., recently returned to Ithaca after a short visit to Washington.

Miss Lillian Mearns, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. E. A. Mearns, U.S.A., is residing at 326 Lexington avenue, New York city.

Col. and Mrs. C. H. Errington, U.S.A., entertained at dinner on April 27, for Major and Mrs. Persons, U.S.A., and Major and Mrs. Connolly, U.S.A.

Mrs. Harrison S. Kerrick will be with her mother at 3007 Leeward avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., during the absence of Colonel Kerrick, N.A., overseas.

Mrs. R. Le C. Stover, wife of Lieutenant Commander Stover, U.S.N., and daughter, Alice, are located at the Victoria, 315 West Ninety-seventh street, New York city.

Mrs. George T. Everett and daughter, Beall, will be with Mrs. Everett's father, Col. F. M. Beall, U.S.A., Chevy Chase, Md., while Major Everett, U.S.A., is in France.

Mrs. Walter F. L. Hartigan has taken an apartment for the summer at Greyton Court, 630 West 141st street, New York city, during the absence abroad of Major Hartigan, 61st U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Daugherty, wife of Capt. R. D. Daugherty, U.S.A., has returned to Newport News after a short visit with her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Axton, at the officers' house in Hoboken, N.J.

Mrs. Simmons, wife of Col. B. T. Simmons, Infantry, N.A., of Camp Grant, Ill., has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Purcell, whose husband is Major L. M. Purcell, U.S.A., now on duty in France.

Major John C. Pegram, U.S.A., has left Governors Island for Washington for station in The Adjutant General's Department. Mrs. Pegram is visiting relatives in Virginia and will join Major Pegram later.

Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, wife of General Kennon, N.A., gave a most delightful card party in her apartments at the Hotel Nelson, Camp Grant, Ill., Mrs. Purcell, wife of Major L. M. Purcell, U.S.A., now on duty in France, being the honor guest.

Mrs. Armin Mueller, of Milwaukee, Wis., who has been spending the past month with Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Nichols, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. R. White, of New York, is now the guest of Major and Mrs. E. C. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. James G. Field, wife of Medical Director Field, U.S.N., and small daughter, Laura Katherine, have returned to their home at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., from a visit to Mrs. Field's mother, Mrs. John Field, and her two sisters, Mrs. William Lee Camille and Mrs. Whitfield Haral, of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Colonel Hartmann, U.S.A., now in France, has been working for the third Liberty Loan at Columbus Circle, New York, day and night. On the night of May 2 was the guest of the Martha Washington Hotel, where she made a speech. Mrs. Hartmann is known to the musical world as May Hartmann, composer, who wrote the war song "Some where in France."

A story, "A Feared of His Shadow," by Florence Partello Stuart, wife of Lieut. Col. G. W. Stuart, N.A., appeared in the April number of St. Nicholas. Her article, "The Modern Crusaders," is now appearing in the St. Nicholas for May. Mrs. Stuart has recently signed a contract with the Wheeler Syndicate of New York to supply military articles and to answer all questions of a military nature for 400 newspapers throughout the United States.

The cadet who was tried by G.C.M. at West Point last winter was Cadet Thomas A. Oliphant, then of the fourth class at the U.S. Military Academy, as we recorded at the time, and not Cadet Elmer Q. Oliphant of the second class. It appears that owing to the similarity of names there has been some confusion of identity. Cadet Elmer Q. Oliphant, who captained the West Point football team last season, is still at the Military Academy and is the present baseball captain.

A new Y.M.C.A. building, erected at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., by an unnamed veteran of the Spanish-American War who resides in Brooklyn, was dedicated May 5. Chaplain Nehemiah Boynton, formerly of the old 13th N.G.N.Y., and now on duty at Fort Hamilton, delivered the dedication address. Alfred C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Company, made a brief address, and the Rev. H. H. Leavitt, of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, offered prayer. The donor received many favors from the Y.M.C.A. in the Spanish-American War and he gave the building in the interests of the men in the Service, but stipulated that his gift was to be anonymous.

As the result of a transfer, the 64th Infantry at Fort Bliss, Tex., has recently acquired a new field officer, Lieut. Col. La Vergne L. Gregg, Inf. U.S.A. Colonel Gregg reported for duty with the 64th April 25 from Honolulu, where he has been stationed with the 32d Infantry. "When he reached El Paso," says the Brigade Bugle, "he was still wearing his major's leaves, but was informed on his arrival that he had been promoted to the silver-leaf rank. Colonel Gregg at once took up the duties left by Lieutenant Colonel Page, who left recently for Charlotte, N.C. Colonel Gregg, an enthusiastic motorist, drove overland from San Francisco to El Paso. He has taken up the quarters formerly occupied by Major Stallman at No. 5 Jitne row."

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at the Cadet Armory, Boston, on May 1, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., was elected commander. Mr. Edward H. Sothern, the actor, who recently returned from France, gave a very interesting talk on what he saw in that country, and what the United States hoped to accomplish. He aroused considerable enthusiasm by his recitations, one of which, a beautiful tribute to Abraham Lincoln, was loudly applauded. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Sothern. His masterly rendition of "They Shall Not Pass" was undoubtedly the feature of the evening. In addition to General Mansfield, the other officers elected were the following: Capt. Henry N. Blake, S.V.C.; 1st Lieut. Mortimer L. Morrison, J.V.C.; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhodes, recorder; C. Peter Clark, registrar; Lieut. Arthur B. Denny, treasurer; Lieut. Col. Willard D. Tripp, chancellor; Major Horace Bumstead, chaplain; Capt. Sanford K. Goldsmith, Ensign Elbridge F. Small, 1st Lieut. Hubbard M. Abbott, Charles L. Homer and John H. Sellman, counsel. Commander Rogers appointed the following committee to arrange for a suitable memorial for the late Col. Arnold A. Rand: Capt. Charles Hunt, Gen. Samuel Mansfield, Judge William W. Douglas, Gen. Joseph B. Patterson, Col. Isaac F. Kinsley, Major William P. Shreve, Capt. C. W. C. Rhodes, Major Charles G. Amory and P. Peter Clark. The following members of the commandery who have volunteered their services to the country were added to the roll of honor: Lieut. Comdr. Edward Breck, 2d Lieut. Henry W. Dwight, 1st Lieut. Guy H. Lee, Charles F. Morse, jr., and Franklin P. Sackett. This makes thirty-four companions on the roll of honor.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ralph Whitman, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter on May 3, 1918.

Major and Mrs. Walter E. Gunster, U.S.A., and children are settled at 19 Riverview ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

Mrs. E. D. Barlow, jr., has taken the annex, Planters Hotel, at Leavenworth, Kas., during the absence of Major Barlow, U.S.A.

A son, Richard Wyly Molten, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Molten, jr., U.S.N., at Jacksonville, Fla., on April 4, 1918.

A daughter, Julia Abbey, was born to Major and Mrs. Henry Abbey, jr., Av. Sec., S.C., U.S.A., at Coronado, Cal., on May 3, 1918.

Mrs. McRae, and Miss McRae, wife and daughter of Gen. James H. McRae, N.A., are spending some time in Minneapolis, Minn.

Miss Mary Murray Wells, daughter of the late General A. B. Wells, U.S.A., of Geneva, N.Y., is visiting friends at Ardmore, Pa.

Major and Mrs. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Lillian Adelaide Alderdice, on April 18, 1918.

A son, Gordon Willard Crosby, was born to Col. and Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby, N.A., on May 3, 1918, at 7325 Princeton avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Guthrie have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Lough, wife of Capt. Maxon S. Lough, U.S.A., in Fargo, N.D.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, Nat. Army, 77th Division, is stopping at The Marlborough, 18th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major Philip Hayes, Field Art., N.A., who has been granted three months' sick leave, will leave with Mrs. Hayes for Atlantic City for a few days before leaving for their ranch in San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., were registered at the Hotel Astor, New York, this week, while the Colonel was making inspections of aviation camps near the city.

A daughter, Mary Newton Lewis, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Richard Wheatley Lewis, E.R.C., at Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1918.

Lieut. Col. George E. Stallman, Dental Corps, U.S.A., retired, and family are residing at 175 26th avenue, San Francisco, where Colonel Stallman has leased for one year a home overlooking the Golden Gate.

Mrs. William H. Chambers and her little son, Billy, who have been visiting Mrs. Chambers's mother, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, 2119 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md., have joined Colonel Chambers, U.S.A., at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major Gen. George Bell, jr., N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.) from Texas arrived at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y., May 8 and was welcomed by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. Gen. George Bell is slated for service abroad, it is understood.

Mrs. Max B. Garber has left Fort Leavenworth and with her little daughter, Genevieve, has gone to California to remain during the absence of Major Garber, U.S.A., abroad. Her address will be Court Corinne, No. 1633 Kingsley Drive, Hollywood, Cal.

Mrs. Wallace D. Collins, wife of Lieutenant Collins, Const. Art., U.S.A., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Watrous, at their home in Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Collins will return to Fort Baker, Cal., the middle of May and occupy quarters there during Lieutenant Collins's absence at Fort Monroe.

First Lieut. Theodore Belzner, E.R.C., recently returned from active duty at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., on account of a slight disability to left foot and placed on the inactive duty status, was by direction of the President honorably discharged from the Engineer Reserve Corps of the Army under date of War Department orders of April 12, 1918.

Major Percy E. Van Nostrand, S.C., post adjutant at Kelly Field, South Antonio, Tex., has been relieved from further duty at that camp and was directed to report after May 7 to the Balloon School at Fort Omaha, Neb. Major Van Nostrand has been succeeded as post adjutant by Major John Edgerly, who has been on duty with the 1st Training Brigade.

Mrs. George W. Gatchell, wife of Brigadier General Gatchell, N.A., has taken an apartment at 36 Winchester street, Brookline, while her husband is in France. Before leaving Fort Williams Mrs. Gatchell was the guest of Mrs. F. W. Stopford and Mrs. J. H. Cunningham. Mrs. Stopford gave a theater party on May 6 for Mrs. Gatchell and for Mesdames A. C. Thompson, F. W. Gignoux, W. W. K. Hamilton, J. H. Cunningham and W. P. Norton.

Vice Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., commanding the American naval forces in European waters, was present at a dinner in London, May 8, given in honor of the officers and men of the U.S. Navy. In replying to the toast to the United States Navy, Admiral Sims said: "We know the submarine campaign reached its highest point in April of last year. It has since been going steadily down. In the meantime the new tonnage constructed by the Allies has been gradually increasing until the corner has nearly been turned, and we hope within the next fortnight the construction in the aggregate will beat the rate of destruction. We feel assured that the time of our recovery has come."

Of Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, N.A., recently appointed chief of staff to General Pershing in France, the Times of Scranton, Pa., says, in part: "It was to Scranton that he came a boy, to West Point from here that he went as a youth and to Scranton that he returned fully-developed and strapping soldier and officer, to be absorbed by the Army and to serve, as is the nature of Army life, in posts scattered far and wide. General McAndrew has had an honorable career in the Regular Army. In time of peace promotion is slow, but when war breaks it is the most able that are called to places of importance, and General McAndrew's promotions, since we went to war with Germany have been frequent, a tribute to his military knowledge, personality, reputation and years of faithful service. To achieve the extremely high rank of chief of staff to the commander of the American Army in France is a crowning and most distinguished honor. As chief of staff General McAndrew, of Scranton, will play a notable rôle as one of the men who will aid the supreme commander in conceiving the strategical and tactical maneuvers of the million or more soldiers under the Stars and Stripes in the matching of wits, bodies and manly courage against a vicious enemy. The honor is a high one, the responsibilities are tremendous and Scranton extends congratulations to General McAndrew. It will also watch with more eager interest the flow and ebb of the tide, conscious of the knowledge that an honorable and able soldier from Scranton is on the job."

Brig. Gen. E. E. Winslow, Engrs., N.A., has gone to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

First Lieut. H. L. Bowman, C.A.R.C., on duty in the Northeastern Department, has been granted one month's sick leave.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., were hosts at a dinner on May 4, at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington.

A son, Burns Wallington Spore, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Spore, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., on May 4, 1918.

A daughter, Aileen Carroll Maury, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Siffre F. Maury, U.S.N., on May 5, 1918, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. C. F. Worrell, U.S.A., has returned to New York after a visit to his brother, Lieut. M. L. Worrell, U.S.N., in New London, Conn.

A daughter, Elizabeth Elliott Thorp, was born to Capt. and Mrs. John M. Thorp, jr., Av. Sec., S.R.C., at Newark, N.J., on April 16, 1918.

Capt. Robert A. White, O.R.C., is on duty as assistant to the department ordnance officer, Eastern Department, with station in New York city.

Col. G. McKay Williamson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has left Cambridge, Mass., for Lakewood, N.J., to undergo treatment in Army General Hospital No. 9.

Mrs. E. S. Walton and Mrs. E. M. Wheeler have taken an apartment at the Mendota, Washington, D.C., while Colonel Walton, U.S.A., and Major Wheeler are in France.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Sillman, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets, Washington, while Colonel Sillman is on the General Staff.

Col. and Mrs. John D. Hall, U.S.A., have returned to the Cairo, Washington, after a visit of two months and a half with their son, Major Dean Hall, U.S.A., at Fort Amador, Panama, C.Z.

Mrs. Orlando C. Troxel has purchased a home at 1901 Park road, Washington, D.C., and will make her home there permanently with her children, Margaret, June and Orlando, jr.

A son, Donald Allister Robinson, 2d, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, U.S.A., was born to Major and Mrs. Donald A. Robinson, 15th U.S. Cav., on May 4, 1918, at Charlotte, N.C.

Miss M. L. Warwick, a sister of the late Capt. O. B. Warwick, 18th U.S. Inf., has left San Antonio, Texas, where she has lived for the last several years, and is living with her niece, Mrs. O. C. Troxel at 1901 Park road, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Glenn S. Burrell, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Boush, U.S.N., gave a recital on May 3 for the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Relief Auxiliary. Her selections, which were varied and very pleasing, were greatly enjoyed by those present.

Mrs. S. Herbert Mapes is visiting relatives at Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Mapes has closed her country home, Torne Brook, Ramapo, N.Y., and will join her husband, Capt. S. Herbert Mapes, and family, who are stationed at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mrs. Daniel Craig and Daniel Craig, jr., after a winter spent in the historic old town of Concord, Mass., have gone to Groton, Mass., to reside for the summer, or such length of time as Colonel Craig, N.A., is stationed at Camp Devens. Mrs. Craig will be with Mrs. Arthur Wood at Groton.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley and Mrs. Guy W. S. Castle attended the ball game between the professionals in training at Camp Lee, Va., and Fort Meyer, Va., for the benefit of Providence Hospital on May 4 in Washington.

Major Kenyon A. Joyce, Gen. Staff, N.A. (captain, Cav., U.S.A.), who was seriously wounded on the French front last January, has arrived in Washington from France and is now at the Walter Reed Hospital undergoing treatment for his wound. Mrs. Joyce has taken an apartment at the Shoreham, where she will be during Major Joyce's convalescence.

Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were Major Gen. and Mrs. George W. Read, N.A., Miss Read; Capt. W. H. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Chapman, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. LeC. Stover, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jonathan S. Dowell, U.S.N.; Comdr. C. W. Cole, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. S. Payne, U.S.N.; Paymr. and Mrs. C. W. LeRoy, U.S.N.

Ralph Hayes, private secretary to the Secretary of War, has been drafted into the military service, the operation of the Selective Service Act being hurried in his case at his own request. Hayes is twenty-five years of age and was associated with Mr. Baker in Cleveland before the latter entered President Wilson's cabinet. He is a conscientious and industrious worker and enjoys the complete confidence of the Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. Eugene F. Ladd, N.A. (colonel, U.S.A., retired), who has been in charge of the Personnel Division of The Adjutant General's Office since the United States entered the war, has broken down under severe nervous strain incident to the work. He has been sent to Walter Reed General Hospital for observation and treatment. His successor in charge of the Personnel Division is Col. Abraham G. Lott, U.S.A., recently detailed to The Adjutant General's Office.

Major and Mrs. Dean Hall, C.A.C., of Fort Amador, C.Z., entertained at dinner at the Tivoli recently in honor of Major Hall's parents, Col. and Mrs. John Dean Hall, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., who have been the guests of their son and his wife for the past six weeks. The other guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Tate, U.S.A., of Corozal; Col. and Mrs. Woodbury, U.S.A., of Camp Gallard; and Lieut. and Mrs. Tropp, U.S.A., of Fort Amador. Mrs. Dean Hall also entertained at a bridge and luncheon for Mrs. Hall.

The Sons of the American Revolution at their annual meeting and dinner in Detroit, Mich., May 4 elected Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., president; Raymond E. Van Syckle, secretary; Rev. Joseph A. Vance, chaplain; Albert M. Henry, trustee of the national society, and George H. Barbour, delegate at large to the National Convention to be held in Rochester, N.Y., May 22. The dinner was a most enjoyable one. Addresses full of color and observations made in the full current of the war were delivered. The speakers were E. G. Pipp, who visited the battle lines of France, and made a study of the effect of the war on the people of France and England; Ensign Hale G. Knight, son of Dr. Stephen H. Knight, N.N.V., invalided home from service on an American convoy in the Mediterranean; Major A. A. Templeton, of the British Recruiting Mission, and Edgar A. Guest.

Capt. and Mrs. Dudley Perkins, U.S.R., are settled in the house they recently bought on East Melrose street, Chevy Chase, Md.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, May 14, 1918.

Mrs. McCloskey, wife of Col. Manus McCloskey, U.S.A., has left Washington and returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., for an indefinite stay.

Major Harrison Brand, jr., U.S.A., has returned to Camp Lee, Va., after visiting Mrs. Brand and their baby son in Washington.

Representative and Mrs. Frank Clark have as their house guest, Mrs. West, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clyde G. West, U.S.N., in Washington.

Mrs. Ribeldaffer, wife of Lieut. John L. Ribeldaffer, U.S.N., and young daughter are located at South Brookland Court, Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Elizabeth Godson, daughter of Col. William F. H. Godson, U.S.A., military attaché at Berne, Switzerland, has sailed to join her father there.

Miss Dorothy Purvis and Miss Ruth Seely are the guests of Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Owen Hill, U.S.N., at Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Med. Insp. Richmond C. Holcomb, U.S.N., who recently underwent a serious operation at the Naval Hospital, Washington, is recovering rapidly.

Major Charles B. Winder, Ord. Res. Corps, the well known rifleman, has been ordered to the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Burleson, wife of Lieut. Col. Richard C. Burleson, U.S.A., at Galveston, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, U.S.A., retired, has left The Cairo, Washington, D.C., and has gone to Carlisle, Pa., where he will be located for the summer.

Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, U.S.A., have visiting them their daughter, Mrs. Burleigh, wife of Major John J. Burleigh, U.S.A., at Governors Island, N.Y.

Miss Ethel Vaughn, of Boston, Mass., is visiting the Misses Abbot, daughters of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick V. Abbot, U.S.A., at the Washington Barracks.

Mrs. Jackson, wife of Lieut. Robert B. Jackson, U.S.A., has left Washington to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Satterfield, at Cape May, N.J.

Mrs. R. E. Ingram, wife of Colonel Ingram, General Staff, U.S.A., and two children have taken quarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill., during Colonel Ingram's absence abroad.

Mrs. Frank, wife of Capt. Paul Russell Frank, U.S.A., is staying with her father, Major Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., at his new quarters of Chief of Staff at Fort Meyer, Va.

Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War is making a brief stay with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James A. Shipton, N.A., in Little Rock, Ark. She will return to Washington May 13.

Miss Evelyn Jones, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank B. Jones, U.S.A., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Adams, wife of Col. Lewis M. Adams, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Mrs. Newton P. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, in conjunction with the National Quartet gave a recital for the Red Cross on May 3 at Masonic Hall, Hyattsville, Md.

Capt. Devereaux Milburn, O.R.C., champion polo player, of Westbury, L.I., has been appointed an aid by Major General McRae, commander of the 78th Division, at Camp Dix, N.J.

"The Fall of the Kaiser" which took place on May 7, at Poli's theater, Washington for the benefit of the American Hospital Service in France, was acted by members of the 3d Battalion, 15th U.S. Infantry.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin E. Trench, U.S.N., were guests of honor at a beautiful garden party given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George C. Scott, U.S.N., on May 4, at the country place, Ballvashannon, near Richmond, Va.

Mrs. McGowan, widow of Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Anna McGowan, who have been spending some time at the University of Virginia, have returned to their home 1420 16th street, Washington.

Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, sr., who has been spending the week-end at West Point visiting her daughter-in-law, wife of Major Chaffee, U.S.A., has recently changed her New York address. She is now located at the Hotel Anderson, 102 West Eighteenth street, New York.

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS

Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, N.A., has been assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of the war plans division, office of the Chief of Staff.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, N.A., has been relieved as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification by Brig. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, N.A.

The appointment of Col. Arthur Johnson, Inf., U.S.A., to be a brigadier general, National Army, was confirmed by the Senate May 3. General Johnson is serving under General Pershing. The nominations of Brig. Gens. Robert E. Wood and Adrian S. Fleming have since been confirmed.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly, Nat. Army, to be major general, Nat. Army, from April 29, with those of Colonels M. W. Ireland and F. A. Winter, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to be brigadier generals, Nat. Army, from May 1, 1918, were received by the Senate May 3.

Lieut. Col. Edmund L. Gruber, Field Art., N.A., has been assigned to duty as commandant of the Field Artillery brigade training center at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieut. Col. Thomas D. Osborne, Field Art., N.A., has been assigned to command the Field Artillery training center at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.

The G.C.M. ordered to convene at Governors Island, N.Y., May 9, for the trial of Brig. Gen. B. Donnelly, 5th Division, National Guard, was suspended by order of President Wilson, after the proceedings had commenced. General Donnelly was allowed to resign and his resignation was accepted. No explanation for this action was made either at the White House or the War Department offices, and Adjutant General McCain, who announced the acceptance of the Brigadier General's resignation, refused to comment on it, further than to say that it was "for the good of the Service." General Donnelly was charged with conduct unbecom-

ing an officer and a gentleman, the specifications alleging gambling and having liquor in his possession. The detail for the court was: Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, president; Major Gens. William H. Carter and Hugh L. Scott, Brig. Gens. William A. Mann, Theodore A. Bingham, Montgomery H. Macomb, James Parker and William T. Russell, members; and Major Dudley V. Sutphin, judge advocate, and Major Jackson A. Dykman, assistant judge advocate. Witnesses have been summoned from Missouri, Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, where the division was in training, and from other points. General Dannelly is from the Missouri National Guard.

Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, N.A., has been found by an Army medical board physically unfit for active duty with troops in the field, and will be honorably discharged. General Harvey formerly commanded the National Guard of the District of Columbia and was actively identified with that organization for many years. He has commanded draft troops at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., and at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C. His health was good enough for ordinary affairs, but was found not to be sufficiently robust for the arduous duties devolving on an officer on the field of battle.

By the premature explosion of a three-inch shell during trench mortar practice near Benbrook, Fort Worth, Tex., May 8, one officer and seven enlisted men of the Headquarters Company were killed and seven men of the gun detachment of the Headquarters Company of the 142d Infantry were wounded. The list of killed is as follows: First Lieut. Alan J. McDavid, Overton, Tex.; Sergt. Louis A. Halphen, Corp. Wharton Jones, Corp. William P. Appleg, Pvt. Morgan O. Sanders, Euclid Simmons, John Webber and Lacy R. Langley. All the killed were from Texas. An attempt on the part of a gunner to force the shell down a trench mortar is believed to have been responsible for the accident. Sergt. Norman Bow, of the British army, an assistant instructor, said he saw a soldier attempting to force the shell and that he tried to warn the gunner. The explosion came too quickly, however. Sergeant Bow was slightly wounded by a fragment of the shell. Brig. Gen. A. E. St. John Greble, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Bowie, was standing less than ten yards from the scene of the explosion with his two aids, Capt. W. C. Houghton, Field Art., U.S.A., and Lieutenant Russell. They were uninjured. Lieut. Col. R. F. Metcalfe, U.S.A., division surgeon, and an enlisted man also stood near by. The enlisted man was instantly killed, but Coolidge Metcalfe was unhurt. The bodies of some of the victims were literally blown to pieces. The accident was among the worst on record of explosions in gun practice in the Army.

Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, N.A., assumed command of the Southern Department on May 4, relieving Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, N.A., ordered to Boston to command the Northeastern Department. General Holbrook was accompanied to San Antonio by one of his aids, Lieut. Arthur M. Hill, and his other aid, Lieut. Boyd M. Compton, was to join later.

Major Gen. Charles G. Treat, N.A., was in San Antonio, Tex., May 4, en route to San Francisco, Cal., to command the Western Department. He spent the greater part of the day with Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.

WEST POINT GRADUATION JUNE TWELFTH.

Headquarters United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., May 8, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly cause the following to be published in the next issue of the JOURNAL:

Under latest directions from the War Department the graduation of the class of 1919, U.S. Military Academy, will take place on Wednesday, June 12, at the usual hour of ten a.m.

This graduation had been previously scheduled for Aug. 29, 1918.

On June 11 the meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in Memorial Hall at three p.m., reception of the superintendent to the graduating class at five p.m., graduation parade at six p.m., and the graduation hop at 8:30 p.m.

All graduates and former members of the corps are cordially invited to be present and accommodations in Memorial Hall or Cadet Barracks will be available from Saturday, June 8. It is requested that all those intending to be present will notify the Adjutant of the Academy on or before June 5.

This notice has not been published earlier because of the uncertainty of date of graduation; this date is now definitely fixed for June 12, 1918.

W. A. GANOE, Major of Infantry, Adjutant.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the U.S. on May 3 was 35.6 per thousand; admission rate for disease during the week was 19.1 per thousand; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 3.9 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 3.6 per thousand per year. The non-effective rate for the National Army was 43.8 per thousand; the admission rate for disease was 23.5 per thousand; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 6.5 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 6.3 per thousand per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States—including general hospitals and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (National Army)—was 37.4 per thousand; the admission rate for disease during the week was 20.3; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 9.99 per thousand per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 8.19 per thousand per year.

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the United States on April 26 was 37.6 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 25.3 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 9.0 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 8.3 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the National Army was 50.5 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease was 25.1 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 13.0 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 13.0 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States—including general hospitals and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (National Army)—was 40.0 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 24.2; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 11.3 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 8.3 per 1,000 per year.

There is to be no lessening of the importance of Kelly Field, South Antonio, Texas, despite rumors to the contrary. Some time ago two regiments of Mortar Mechanics were ordered to transfer from Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., to Camp Greene, N.C., which was then and is now available for the care of a large number of men. Similar units were also ordered from Waco to Camp Greene. About that time the Signal Corps requested of the Surgeon General largely increased hospital facilities at Kelly Field. That request, like all others of importance, was referred to the General Staff. The General Staff disapproved the request because there was available at Camp Greene adequate buildings of all sorts, and it is the policy of the staff not to cause additional construction when buildings that are in existence and belong to the Government can be used. Officers will be assembled at Kelly Field as heretofore.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Adjutant General of the American Expeditionary Forces, and Brig. Gen. A. H. Bradley, Chief Surgeon, on duty with General Pershing, have been relieved of their positions on account of ill health and are ordered home, according to an Associated Press dispatch. Lieut. Col. Robert C. Davis, A.G. Dept., will act as Adjutant General and Col. Merritt W. Ireland, M.C., as Chief Surgeon, until further orders. Both these officers are now in France.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1416-22.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 29, 1918.

In addition to the confirmations of general officers of the National Army noted in our issue of May 4 the following, whose nominations appeared in our issues of April 6 to 27, inclusive, were confirmed on April 29:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Chaplain—R. J. Fox and J. R. O'Mahoney.
Medical Corps—First Lieut. J. F. Bredeck to G. R. Harris, jr.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER.

First Lieut. W. J. Redner, Inf., to Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Parker, Cav., to Inf.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT BY PROMOTION.

Infantry—To be first lieutenants, R. G. Garner and A. R. MacKechnie; Porto Rico Regiment, E. F. Colon.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Coast Artillery Corps—W. H. Goodrick to H. F. O'Donnell.
Field Artillery—B. G. Scott to R. L. Greene.
Cavalry—C. M. Boycott to E. C. Robbins.
Infantry—E. I. Watson, jr., to G. D. Armstrong.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Chaplain—J. L. Hunter, with rank of major, and E. F. Brophy, with rank of captain.
Medical Corps—Capt. Harry R. McKellar to be major; to be captains, E. E. Hume to B. Norris.
Quartermaster Corps—Lieut. Col. W. G. Gambrill to be colonel and Major James A. Logan, jr., to be lieutenant colonel.
Cavalry—To be first lieutenants, B. O. Andrus to N. P. Weed.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers—J. H. Earle to be colonel and G. Van B. Wilkes to be lieutenant colonel; to be majors, M. J. Young to A. P. von Deesten; to be captains, S. Medina to G. J. Nold.
Medical Corps—To be majors, E. E. Hume to B. Norris.
Coast Artillery Corps—To be lieutenant colonels, R. H. Koch to S. M. English; to be majors, E. J. Cullen to W. P. Wilson; to be captains, R. G. Hoyt to W. F. Lafrenza; to be first lieutenants, W. W. Dinamore to D. F. Taylor.
Cavalry—To be colonels, F. R. McCoy to R. R. Wallace; to be lieutenant colonels, R. S. Wells to F. T. McNarney; to be majors, L. W. Cass to J. Plasmeyer; to be captains, H. Foster to R. S. Ramey; to be first lieutenants, G. T. Winslow to E. Lyman, jr.

Infantry—To be colonels, J. H. Hughes to D. G. Berry; to be lieutenant colonels, W. W. Bessell to L. V. L. Gregg; to be majors, E. L. Pelt to C. W. Harris.

TRANSFER FROM RETIRED LIST.

Capt. L. B. Ball, Cav., to be major; 1st Lieut. C. O. Todd, Inf., to be major and 2d Lieut. C. N. Feamster, Inf., to be captain.

APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieut. V. E. Sacre, Inf., to Cav.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 3, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

Col. Arthur Johnson, Inf., U.S.A., to be a brigadier general, N.A.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate May 4, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Robert E. Wood to be a brigadier general.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 7, 1918.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. Adrian S. Fleming to be a brigadier general.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

Chaplain—Joseph C. Martin.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers—A. S. Niles to be second lieutenant.
Cavalry Arms—H. D. Lee to be second lieutenant.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 8, 1918.

AIRCRAFT BOARD.

John D. Ryan, of Montana, to be chairman of the Aircraft Board.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly, National Army, to be major general, with rank from April 29, 1918.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be Brigadier General, with rank from May 1, 1918.
Col. Merritt W. Ireland, M.C.
Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 104, MAY 8, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut. Col. G. S. Turner, G.S., to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for treatment.
Major H. J. Weeks, Sig. Corps, to Waco, Texas, for duty.
Capt. H. H. Rice, Sig. Corps, to Dayton, Ohio, airplane engineering depot, for duty.

First Sergt. J. Kestkamp, Hiders, Troop, 5th Cav., will be placed upon retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and to home.
Col. O. L. Spaulding, R. 8th F.A., is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in I.G.D., May 4, 1918, vice Col. A. A. Starbird, I.G.D., relieved from detail in that department, May 6, 1918. Colonel Spaulding will repair to Washington for duty in his office.

Regt. Supply Sergt. A. Ueberroth, 8th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Fremont, Cal., and to home.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Ball, Inf., is assigned to 48th Infantry and upon expiration of leave will join that regiment. The previous order assigning Lieutenant Colonel Ball to the 62d Infantry is revoked.

Major F. P. Jacobs, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the A.G.D.

The following officers to the stations indicated for duty: First Lieut. H. O. McClelland, 48th Inf., and H. Pascale, 3d Inf., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.; Capt. E. H. Kent, C.A., N.G., 1st Lieut. C. Cotter, Inf., N.A., L. Hasbrouck, I.R.C., R. Kauch and C. B. Tins, Inf., N.A., and 2d Lieut. B. M. Cameron, Inf., N.A., W. H. Gerke, I.R.C., C. L. Kenworthy, F.A.R.C., P. Lockhart and I. Schochier, I.R.C., T. Scott, K. L. Shirk and B. A. Shupp, Inf., N.A., V. D. Stone, E.R.C., F. L. Valiant, F.A.R.C., G. W. Adair, I.R.C., and L. R. P. Reese, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and Capt. F. B. Smith, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

Orders heretofore issued assigning Capt. F. A. Hooper, Q.M.R.C., to duty at Washington in office of Acting A.G.D., are revoked.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. H. Walsh to Rockwell, Ill., Camp Grant, about May 30, for duty as C.O. of Base Hospital No. 58; Capt. F. Hagler to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, duty in Base Hospital No. 54; 1st Lieut. H. E. Hamman to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 29.

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Capt. G. J. Cestigan, L. S. Lombard and W. S. Pinkerton; 1st Lieut. C. V. Clegg, T. A. Craven, J. L. Steffy, J. F. Weber and J. T. Wood.

Second Lieut. J. C. Little, F.A.R.C., to Camp Jackson, S.C., Field Artillery replacement depot, for duty.

S.O. 105, MAY 4, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major A. L. Bump, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. Major Bump is assigned to 56th Infantry and will join at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

First Lieut. W. T. Lynch, S.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field, for duty.

Appointment announced of the following as chaplains, Regular Army, with rank of first lieutenant from the dates set after their names: R. J. Fox, March 23, 1918; J. E. O'Mahoney, March 29, 1918.

Capt. S. C. Drake, 7th Cav., having been absent without leave for three months is dropped from the rolls of the Army, to take effect May 4, 1918.

Major W. R. Henry, Cav., from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service, is assigned to 1st Cav. and will join.

Lieut. Col. J. V. Heidt, 41st Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is assigned to 55th Inf., 7th Div. (Regular), and will join.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. P. O. Noble, 50th Inf., is extended two months.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen, N.A., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps.
Col. E. W. VanC. Lucas, Engrs., N.A., from command of the camp at Laurel, Md., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to I.G. of Army.

The leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. H. S. Harris, C.A.C., N.A., is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. I. S. George, Inf., N.A., will report in person to Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, N.A., for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

First Lieut. V. C. DeVotie, Inf., N.A., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty.

RESERVE CORPS.

Capt. W. J. Mathews, Q.M.R.C., will assume charge of construction work at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. A. Tucker to Macon, Ga., mobilizing and commanding Base Hospital No. 51; Major F. T. Wright to Washington in office of attending surgeon; Major G. E. Darrow to Letterman General Hospital; Capt. H. L. Unsworth to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., with medical research laboratory; Capt. W. T. McConville to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., as C.O. of Convalescent Camp No. 3; 1st Lieut. C. D. Shelton to Topeka, Kas., State Board of Health, as epidemiologist and to have charge of the control of communicable diseases other than venereal diseases.

Capt. R. E. Doherty, E.R.C., assigned to 604th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty.

Capt. C. A. Plimly, E.R.C., attached to 52d Engrs., Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty.

Officers of E.R.C. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for duty: Capt. E. R. St. John; 1st Lieut. M. Hofstadter and J. R. Armington.

Second Lieut. D. T. Nelson, F.A.R.C., to Washington, chief military intelligence branch, executive division, General Staff, for duty.

S.O. 106, MAY 6, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

First Lieut. W. L. Hart, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department. Lieutenant Hart will repair to Washington for duty.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Capt. W. S. Rhodes, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty.

Orders heretofore issued relieving 1st Lieut. B. M. Rogers, Ord., N.A., from duty with 15th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Camp Travis, Texas, and assigning him to duty with 115th Ordnance Depot Company, Camp Travis, are revoked.

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

Capt. W. M. Baxter, E.R.C., assigned to 31st Engrs., effective May 15, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

Major C. B. Winder, O.R.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

GLOVES FOR ENLISTED MEN.

THE A.G.O., APRIL 20, 1918, WAR DEPT.

From The Adjutant General of the Army.
To all Bureau Chiefs, Commanding Generals of all Divisions, Departments and Posts of Embarkation.
Subject: Gloves for enlisted men.

Gloves and mittens are approved for issue to enlisted men as indicated below. Table of Fundamental Allowances being amended accordingly:

Leather Mitten, one finger (unlined), one pair to each enlisted man for wear in overseas service.
Woolen Gloves, olive drab (old specifications), to be worn inside, unlined.

Leather Mitten, one pair for each enlisted man for winter wear in overseas service.

Canton Flannel Mitten, one finger, leather palm (unlined), one pair for each enlisted member of a dismounted or motorized organization, except aviators and those individually mounted. For wear in U.S.

Gloves, Canton Flannel, leather palm (unlined), one pair for each enlisted man of a mounted organization and for each member of a dismounted organization who is individually mounted. For winter wear in U.S.

Gloves, Jersey Knit, one pair for each enlisted man in the U.S., for winter wear with Canton Flannel Mitten, one finger unlined and with Gloves, Canton Flannel, leather palm, unlined.

Gloves, Heavy Leather, for issue both in U.S. and overseas service to each enlisted member of Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps, Machine Gun Companies, Storehouse and Supply Companies, Labor Units, except Butchery, Laundry and Bakery Companies. When not provided with other glove equipment to the following: Each enlisted member of a mounted organization; of an Artillery; of a Motorized Unit; of Wagon Companies and Pack Train Companies.

Instructions herein contained supersede all prior instructions on subject of gloves, except gloves for aviators and for service in Alaska. So much of S.R. 41, Uniform Regulations, 1917, and S.R. 43, Uniform Specifications, 1917, as are

In conflict with above are, during present emergency, hereby suspended.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 70, MARCH 16, 1918, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Makes changes in Para. 491, 775, 824, 1129, 1203, 1223, 1441, 1442 and 1461, Army Regulations, and adds Para. 1444½ and 1459½. The two new paragraphs are the following:

1459½. Civilians employed by the United States in the vicinity of a permanent or fixed Army hospital, who sustain personal injuries while in the performance of duty, will be admitted thereto, when beds are available, upon the written request of the officers under whom they are employed. Such request will be addressed to the commanding officer of the hospital and will recite the facts of employment and of personal injury while in the performance of duty. Injured civilian employees thus admitted to hospital will be furnished medical and surgical care therein for a reasonable time, provided that this authority is not applicable to cases to which other United States hospitals are more convenient of access. (O.A.R., No. 70, March 16, 1918.)

1461. Add the following: Subsistence and medicine charges will not be collected from injured civilian employees who are admitted to Army hospitals under the provisions of Para. 1459½, and who are not entitled to medical care and treatment at the cost of Army appropriations, but will be billed by the commanding officers of the hospitals direct to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, Washington, D.C. The amounts so collected will be accounted for in the regular way. No other charges will be billed. (O.A.R., No. 70, March 16, 1918.)

G.O. 27, MARCH 22, 1918, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to blue denim clothing authorized for cooks. Prescribes a physical examination of officers prior to recommendation for promotion, and also relates to strength of the Corps of Intelligence Police, requisitioning and commandeering of property, and to the enlisted personnel for the J.A.G. Department.

G.O. 20, MARCH 26, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—So much of Para. 3, G.O. 108, War D., 1917, as relates to the commissioned personnel of an Army pontoon park is amended to read as follows:

Commissioned—Captain, 1; first lieutenant, 1; second lieutenants, 2; total, 4.

II.—The provisions of Para. 40½, Special Regulations No. 43, Officers' Reserve Corps, added by Changes No. 3, will apply to National Army officers as well as Reserve officers, except in such particulars as manifestly inappropriate, such as reference to age limitations, etc. National Army officers who are demoted under the provisions of this order will invariably be transferred to another regimental or similar organization after being demoted. National Army officers who decline to resign for the purpose of regaining may be ordered before a board as provided in Sec. VI, Special Regulations No. 43.

III.—Sec. IV., G.O. 18, War D., 1918, is amended to read as follows:

During the present emergency the provisions of Para. 53, Compilation of Orders, and of Para. 220, Manual for the Medical Department, are suspended and the following substituted therefor:

In time of war if a soldier refuses to submit to dental or surgical operations or dental or medical treatment, he will be examined by a board of three medical officers convened by a department or division commander or a commander of a base or a general hospital or a commanding officer of any post where there are four or more officers of the Medical Department on duty. If, in the opinion of the board, the operation or medical or dental treatment advised is necessary to enable the soldier to perform properly his military duties, and he persists in his refusal after being notified of the findings of the board, he may be tried by court-martial under the 96th Article of War.

IV.—Revises Sec. III., G.O. 2, War D., 1918, and substitutes new instructions relative to the discharge of enlisted men of draft age.

V.—1. Organizations of the Regular Army ordered to overseas duty will be permitted to store at their stations or some designated quartermaster warehouse their libraries, reading and amusement room furniture and fixtures.

2. As storage room is necessarily limited the floor space allotted for the purpose will be limited to 1,000 square feet for a regiment, or a proportional part of this amount of space for smaller organizations.

3. In the event that there is not sufficient storage space at the station the organization requesting the storage will be required to prepay freight to designated place of storage, except as provided in Para. 340, Army Regulations, 1913.

4. The property will be turned over on invoices as prescribed in Para. 3400, Manual for the Quartermaster Corps.

VI.—1. Directs that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, the enlisted strength being maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft, 10 guard and fire companies each with personnel as follows:

Commissioned—Captain, 1; first lieutenants, 5; second lieutenants, 5; total commissioned, 11.

Enlisted—Sergeants, first class, 10; sergeants, 10; corporals, 20; privates, first class, 100; cooks, 2; total enlisted, 145.

2. These companies will be an adjunct of the Quartermaster Corps and be organized under the direction of the Quartermaster General by the commanding general, port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., who will, in addition to enlisting the force, provide a suitable distinctive uniform appropriate to their duties. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary fire apparatus.

3. Officers for these companies will be provided as authorized by the third paragraph of Sec. 1 and Sec. 9 of the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.

VII.—Subparagraph (b), Sec. III., G.O. 149, War D., 1917, is amended to read as follows:

(b) At headquarters of each port of embarkation and line of communication (overseas): Regimental sergeant major, 1; battalion sergeant major, 1; sergeant, 1; privates, first class, 2; total, 5.

(b') At headquarters of recruiting depots at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Regimental sergeants major, 2; battalion sergeants major, 2; sergeants, 4; privates, first class, 5; total, 13.

(b'') At headquarters of recruiting depots at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Regimental sergeant major, 1; battalion sergeants major, 2; sergeants, 3; privates, first class, 5; total, 11.

(b''') At headquarters of recruiting depots at Fort Logan, Colo., and Fort McDowell, Cal.: Regimental sergeant major, 1; battalion sergeant major, 1; sergeants, 3; privates, first class, 3; total, 8.

G.O. 20, APRIL 1, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. Machine gun companies and battalions are considered as "organizations armed with the rifle" in the sense that that expression is used in Para. 1345, A.R.

2. Individual members of machine gun companies and battalions who are "authorized or required to fire," shall qualify with the machine gun as prescribed in the Machine Gun Firing Manual instead of with the Infantry rifle as prescribed in the Small-Arms Firing Manual.

II.—Announces the appointment in the War Department a board of appraisers, composed of the following: Lieut. Col. John B. Dean and R. H. Montgomery, Nat. Army. Additional members will be appointed from time to time as the public service may require.

BULLETIN 17, MARCH 30, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Equipment C, Table of Fundamental Allowances, is to be amended so as to provide for the issue of one standard typewriter to each company, the machine to be turned in when the organization leaves for overseas duty.

II.—It is intended that individuals of motorized units for which the Infantry equipment in part is prescribed shall carry the pack (blanket, etc.), on motor vehicles, and no pack carrier is prescribed for this purpose when the units are fully equipped with motor transportation. In order, however, to provide a means for carrying the pack on route overseas, pack carriers will be issued to these organizations at the rate of one for

each model 1910 Infantry haversack supplied. When no longer needed these pack carriers will be turned in.

III.—Sec. II, Bulletin No. 74, War Department, 1917, is rescinded and new instructions are substituted relative to tax exemptions from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated Jan. 29, 1918, and from a letter of the Treasury Department to the Quartermaster General, dated March 6, 1918, and IV announces the establishment of Reserve Officers' Training Corps by the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, and by the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BULLETIN 18, APRIL 2, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes extracts from circulars issued by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission relating to medical and surgical relief for injured civil employees of the United States; also the specific provisions of Army Regulations governing such medical and surgical relief in Army hospitals and by medical officers of the United States Army.

G.C.M.O. 46-49, MARCH 28-30, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Announce dismissal after sentence by G.C.M. of the following officers, found guilty on charges mentioned: Capt. John B. Byrne, Jr., M.R.C., violating 96th and 61st Articles of War; 1st Lieut. William R. Wilkin, 160th Inf., violation of 96th and 95th Articles of War; 2d Lieut. Winslow A. Dunne, Inf. Res. Corps, financial irregularities; Major Seth W. Scofield, Q.M. Corps, Nat. Army, drunk on duty.

G.O. 11, MAY 1, 1918, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.C., having reported, is announced as department quartermaster, with station in Chicago, Ill., relieving Lieut. Col. Sherrard Coleman, Q.M.C.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Shelley, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps and is attached to 14th Cavalry and will join. (May 1, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

The honorable discharge of Major LeR. T. Parker, assistant J.A., attached to headquarters, 29th Division, from the service of United States is announced. (May 1, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Col. G. McK. Williamson, Q.M.C., to General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N.J., for treatment. (May 3, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major P. L. Freeman, M.C., U.S.A., to Lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., with rank from Jan. 1, 1918. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. H. L. Conner, M.O., to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Major O. E. Holmberg, M.C., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty as C.O. of Army hospital at that place. (May 2, War D.)

Major H. R. Beery, M.C., now on sick leave at Canal Winchester, Ohio, about May 11 will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2, for examination to determine his physical fitness for active service. (May 3, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Sick leave for two months to Lieut. Col. G. I. Ganckel, D.O. (May 3, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Sergt. G. W. Manns, Med. Dept., Philippine Dept., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be reported to the A.G. of Army for assignment to a station. (May 1, War D.)

Master Hospital Sergt. H. D. Gavagan, Med. Dept., to Fort McDowell, Cal., and will be placed upon the retired list at that depot. He will be ordered to active duty the day following his retirement, and to Washington for duty. (May 3, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. G. A. Counts, C.E., to 604th Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (May 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. W. H. Horne (appointed May 1, 1918, from sergeant, Co. C, 40th Inf.), will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. H. T. Rutherford (appointed May 2, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., 17th Co., Fort Terry, N.Y.), to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (May 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. H. N. Oliver (appointed May 2, 1918, from sergeant, O.D.), new at Fort Constitution, N.H., to C.O., Coast Defenses of Portsmouth, for duty. (May 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. N. Gierens (appointed May 2, 1918, from ordnance sergeant, N.A.), now at Camp Fremont, Cal., to duty with O.D. personnel attached to the 13th Infantry. (May 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. M. J. Caragher (appointed May 2, 1918, from sergeant, 24th Recruit Co., to Fort MacArthur, Cal., for duty in Coast Defenses of Los Angeles. (May 3, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Dade, S.C., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, S.C. Colonel Dade is assigned to 9th Cav. and will join that regiment. (May 3, War D.)

Col. B. P. Disque, S.C., to Washington for conference at the War Department. (May 1, War D.)

Major P. E. Van Nostrand, S.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School, for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. W. S. Wuest, S.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School, for duty. (May 2, War D.)

The appointment of Major J. H. Hall, S.C. (temp.), to the grade of lieutenant colonel, S.C. (temp.), from April 30, 1918, is announced. (May 2, War D.)

Major H. M. Hickman, S.C., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

The following officers are detailed in Signal Corps: First Lieut. C. E. Dyke, 320th F.A.; W. H. Farmer, 327d F.A.; W. E. Farthing, 13th F.A.; J. W. Jones, 183d F.A.; T. W. Kincaid, 823d F.A.; J. A. Logan, 324th F.A.; J. A. McKinnon, 125th F.A.; J. C. Sinniger, 324th F.A.; 2d Lieut. G. J. Curran, 330th Inf.; R. Orsinger, 47th Inf.; L. Logan, 330th Inf. They will proceed to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

CAVALRY.

9TH—Col. M. M. McNamee, 9th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and will proceed to the United States and report by telegraph to The A.G. of the Army for further orders. (May 3, War D.)

23D—The appointment of Temp. 2d Lieut. V. Geher, 23d Cav., to grade of first lieutenant, N.A., from April 19, is announced. He will remain on duty at present station. (May 3, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major H. J. McKenney, Cav. U.S.A., to grade of lieutenant colonel, N.A., from Feb. 7, 1918, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

The temporary promotion of Major H. J. McKenney, Cav., to grade of lieutenant colonel from Feb. 7, 1918, is announced. (May 1, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

21ST—Sick leave for one month and fifteen days to Capt. J. B. Treat, 21st Field Art. (May 2, War D.)

77TH—Capt. A. B. Johnson, 77th Field Art., upon expiration of sick leave, to Fort McPherson, Ga., War Prison Barracks, for duty. (May 2, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major J. Storek (temporary lieutenant colonel), C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (May 3, War D.)

First Lieut. T. R. Lannon, C.A.C., is assigned to 64th Art. (C.A.C.). (May 2, War D.)

So much of Para. 306, S.O. 97, War D., April 25, 1918, as relates to Col. L. R. Burgess, C.A.C. is revoked. (May 3, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) G. McCarthy, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal., will be placed upon the retired list at that fort and assigned to active duty in his grade at present station. (May 1, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Regimental Supply Sergt. H. P. Molyneux, 18th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Hoboken, N.J., May 10, 1918, and to home. (May 2, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major R. A. Hill, Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the A.G.D. (May 2, War D.)

The temporary promotion of 2d Lieut. B. M. Barcalow, Inf., to first lieutenant from Oct. 26, 1917, is announced. He will remain on his present assignment. (May 3, War D.)

The promotion of 2d Lieut. R. E. O'Loughlin, Inf., to first lieutenant from Oct. 26, 1917, is announced. He will remain on his present assignment. (May 3, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Banta, retired, will report to commanding general, Western Department, for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Major E. O. O. Ord, retired, to his home. (May 1, War D.)

Major J. G. Workiser, retired, is placed on active military duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. (May 2, War D.)

The appointment of Capt. H. R. Lemly, retired, to the grade of major, Q.M.C., N.A., from April 22, 1918, is announced. (May 3, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of 1918 of Army from April 30, 1918, of Capt. G. C. Martin, retired, is announced. (May 3, War D.)

The transfer to the active list on March 19, 1918, of 1st Lieut. S. Smith, retired with rank of captain of Infantry from Oct. 3, 1915, is announced. His name will appear on the list of captains of Infantry immediately after that of A. J. Booth. The temporary promotion of Captain Smith to major from Aug. 5, 1917, is announced. (May 3, War D.)

DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS.

Cook P. Wengler, 1st Co., U.S.D. Barracks Guard, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will repair to his home. (May 2, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Civilian alien enemy W. I. Pierzak, in confinement at the Santa Cruz County jail, Nogales, Ariz., will be sent to the War Prison Barracks, Fort Douglas, Utah, for permanent detention pending the war. (April 6, Southern D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignation of Col. J. J. Garrity, 130th Inf., N.G., U.S., is accepted. (May 2, War D.)

Major J. K. Clement, N.G., U.S., to same grade in O.R.C. (May 2, War D.)

Resignation of Major M. C. Porter, 128d F.A., N.G., U.S., accepted. (May 2, War D.)

The appointment of H. Barry in the grade of major, N.G. in the service of U.S., from May 3, 1918, is announced. He is assigned duty with 27th Division. (May 2, War D.)

To be colonel—Lieut. Col. A. J. Miller, N.G.U.S., from April 22, and to duty with 38th Division. To be colonel, N.G.U.S.—Lieut. Col. W. A. Taylor, April 26, 1918. He is assigned to 27th Division. (May 3, War D.)

The appointment of A. O. H. McNevin to first lieutenant, N.G.U.S., from April 19, 1918, is announced. He is assigned with 27th Division. (May 3, War D.)

Major W. S. Price, N.G.U.S., from duty with 114th Infantry. His appointment in the same grade in N.A. is announced. He will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to Provost Marshal General for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Major W. W. Percy, M.C., N.G., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. J. W. Rueckman, N.A., is honorably discharged as major general, National Army only. (May 1, War D.)

Brig. Gen. L. Brown, N.A., is assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of the war plans division, office of the Chief of Staff. (May 1, War D.)

Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams, N.A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification vice Brig. Gen. O. B. Wheeler, N.A., relieved. (May 1, War D.)

Brig. Gen. P. E. Pierce, N.A., from detail in the General Staff Corps; from duty as a member of the war council; from duty as a member of the National board for the promotion of rifle practice; and from duty with the War Industries Board, and is assigned to the 54th Infantry Brigade, 27th Division, for duty. (May 2, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major J. H. Small, Jr., Seven Pines, Va., Richmond bag loading plant; 1st Lieut. J. Cruickshank, Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. S. Grundfest to Camp Pike, Ark., in command of Motor Truck Company No. 358; 1st Lieut. W. T. Kilborn to Camp Devens, in command of Motor Truck Co. No. 325. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major W. B. Jackson to Camp Merritt, N.J., for duty as officer in charge of utilities; Major H. A. Barnes to Washington, D.C.; Capt. Z. H. Jacobsen to Fort Clinton, Ohio; 2d Lieut. C. A. Simmons to Camp Meade, Md., duty with Bakery Co. No. 355; 2d Lieut. A. G. Johnson and A. C. Bigelow, Washington, D.C. (May 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. P. Stokes, Q.M.C., N.A., assigned to Bakery Co. No. 101, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty. (May 2, War D.)

First Lieut. O. B. McBride, Q.M.C., N.A., to School for Bakers and Cooks, Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (May 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. Abrams, Q.M.C., N.A., to Woodbury, N.J., for duty. (May 3, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Sheep, M.C., N.A., Camp Greene, N.C., to duty as C.O., Base Hospital No. 54. (May 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. E. Frank, M.C., N.A., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (May 2, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. C. F. Malmberg, San. Corps, N.A., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. S. Matthews, San. Corps, N.A., to Pontiac, Mich., for duty. (May 2, War D.)

First Lieut. E. J. Shattuck, San. Corps, N.A., to Lyons, Mass., James Phelan & Sons, for duty. (May 2, War D.)

Capt. W. E. Whelan, San. C., N.A., at Camp Hancock, Ga., to that camp with Base Hospital No. 89. (May 3, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

Second Lieut. M. Maxwell, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 531st Engineers, Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (May 2, War D.)

First Lieut. E. W. Madlung, Engrs., N.A., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acetoint, Va., for duty. (May 2, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Z. E. Winslow, Engrs., N.A. (colonel, C.E. Reg. Army), to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments in the Ordnance Department, N.A., with rank from April 24, 1918: To be colonel: Lieut. Col. A. H. Carter and C. H. Tenney, O.D., N.A. (May 2, War D.)

CHEMICAL SERVICE SECTION.

Capt. H. E. Wells, Chemical Service, N.A., to Washington for duty. (May 3, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

First Lieut. J. D. Zink, Tank Corps, to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt, for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Capt. E. D. Gunning, Tank Corps, to New Orleans, La., for recruiting duty. (May 2, War D.)

The following appointments in the Tank Corps, N.A., with date of rank as indicated after their names, are announced: To be first lieutenants—First Lieut. O. H. Reo and H. Larned, E.R.C., Aug. 5, 1917; 1st Lieut. B. F. Weston, Q.M.C., N.A., March 12, 1918; 2d Lieut. W. M. Wilcox, F.A.R.O., J. A. Adams, A. M. Sheets, W. S. Robertson, M. H. Fussell, Jr., and W. O. Parker, Engrs., N.A., April 15, 1918. To be second lieutenants—Second Lieut. A. W. Roberts, Engrs., N.A., Jan. 24, 1918; J. O. Post, B. G. Chapman and D. S. Evans, E.R.C., Aug. 15, 1917; M. J. McEvey, R. N. Debie and W. A. Smith.

Feb. 28, 1918, R. L. Fletcher, Feb. 14, 1918, and F. L. Parks, all Engrs., N.A., Feb. 13, 1918. (May 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Officers, F.A., N.A., to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., to witness field gun and trench mortar firing: Lieut. Col. G. R. Allen, Lieut. Col. R. McT. Pennell, Major E. P. King, jr. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of F.A., N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. L. Gruber to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., as commandant of the Field Artillery brigade training center at that place; Major P. Hayes report to Col. G. E. Bushnell, M.C., Washington D.C., for physical examination. (May 1, War D.)
The discharge of Lieut. Col. G. E. Baltzell, F.A., N.A. (major of Infantry), as a lieutenant colonel, F.A., N.A. only, on March 27, 1918, is announced. (May 2, War D.)

INFANTRY.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. P. Brown, Inf., N.A. (major of Infantry), to colonel, N.A., from Feb. 6, is announced. (May 2, War D.)
First Lieut. W. F. Dyett, Inf., N.A., from Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., to join his proper organization. (May 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. Alos, 319th Inf., to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (May 2, War D.)
Second Lieut. S. L. Carlson, Inf., N.A., to second Lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., and to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty with Bakery Co. No. 319. (May 3, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Capt. J. B. Campbell, N.A., to Chicago, Ill., for intelligence duty. (May 2, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Majors of J.A.G.R.C. to duty as follows: C. S. Albert to Washington, D.C.; G. Blair to Boston, Mass., as assistant J.A.; A. E. Strode, Washington, D.C., May 16. (May 1, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. A. Manning to San Francisco, Cal., and assume charge of the district office of inland traffic service thereat; B. G. Smith to Richmond, Va.; F. C. Hanford to Macon, Ga.; Camp Wheeler; G. C. Bosson, jr., to Washington, D.C. (May 2, War D.)

Major E. Betts, Q.M.R.C., to Tullytown, Pa., Tullytown Bag Loading Plant, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Capt. H. P. Hill, Q.M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Capt. E. B. Paterno, Q.M.R.C., to Markleton, Pa., and assume charge of construction of additional wards at Markleton Hospital. (May 3, War D.)

Capt. G. Drake, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty with the mechanical repair shop unit. (May 3, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty with Base Hospital No. 54: Major T. J. Burrage, Capt. E. Dowdle, J. D. MacRae, L. L. Meyer, R. F. Miller, H. E. Milliken, O. R. O'Neill, D. P. Ray, W. D. Stevenson, D. D. V. Stuart, jr., S. A. Cobb, jr., P. Davis, T. A. Foster, J. A. Hartwell, W. A. Lee. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. R. Oliver to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major P. B. Lund to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Base Hospital No. 51: Capt. J. W. Carroll to duty Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., with Base Hospital No. 41, to Capt. B. D. Choate, M.R.C., to Charlotte, N.C., with Base Hospital No. 54; 1st Lieut. S. R. Gifford to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hansen, Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. I. H. Schmidt to Jackson Barracks, La.; 1st Lieut. P. A. Lawrence, Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. J. B. Haines, Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, duty with Base Hospital No. 54: Capt. H. E. Carney, M. L. Morris, W. M. Scruggs, 1st Lieut. A. Von P. Fardelmann, N. E. Leake, D. Minor. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty with the 4th Provisional Ordnance Depot: Capt. V. Blake, L. R. Hill. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty: Capt. F. W. Davis, C. W. Geyer, 1st Lieut. M. Climan, J. H. Hirsch, A. W. Jacobs, C. B. Kaighn, J. C. Thompson. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., for duty: 1st Lieut. S. D. Bashore, J. C. Berry, A. B. Greiner, J. H. Halger, C. Hunt. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty with Base Hospital No. 58: Major D. A. Sinclair, Capt. E. Altman, O. P. Bennett, C. E. Frazier, K. D. Graves, 1st Lieut. R. B. Girvin, T. B. Maxwell, T. R. Petch, C. E. Scull. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. Gillette to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, with Base Hospital No. 43; Major Henry Tucker to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. F. G. Hodgson, Camp Gordon, Base Hospital No. 43; Capt. H. W. Mills, Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny, Base Hospital No. 35; Capt. J. P. Beeson, Hoboken, N.J., Evacuation Hospital No. 15; Capt. E. M. Hasbrouck assigned with Av. Sec. Signal Corps, Dayton, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field; Capt. G. H. Shaw, New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Capt. E. J. Scannell, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; Capt. T. O. Vanamee, Base Hospital No. 45, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. C. M. Ming to Canal Zone, governor, Panama Canal; 1st Lieut. D. R. Black to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6, Base Hospital No. 28; 1st Lieut. J. P. Haffield, Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier; 1st Lieut. E. B. Bush, Montgomery, Cal., Camp Sheridan; 1st Lieut. J. B. Powers, Camp Kelly, South San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieut. U. C. Weston, Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; 1st Lieut. R. L. Woodruff, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, with Base Hospital No. 47; 1st Lieut. W. Dodge, Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny, Base Hospital No. 35; 1st Lieut. G. I. Thacher, Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hooper, Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Admiral, Md., for duty: Capt. W. G. McDeed and H. L. Marshall. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Little Rock, Ark., for duty: First Lieut. J. D. Boylan, C. M. Hyland. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty: First Lieut. J. F. Hahn, M. L. Holland, I. L. Wyatt. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: First Lieut. M. M. Davis, H. V. Gilson, S. Hendleman, W. Weiss. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, for duty with the Engineer regiments specified: First Lieut. C. W. Bavinger; C. Kaplan, S. L. Boccicelli, Camp Doniphan, Okla., 530th Engineers, and A. T. Graham, Camp Shelby, Miss., 530th Engineers. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: First Lieut. H. P. Kenny, J. B. Knolly, H. E. Smith, A. F. Snell, jr., M. A. Zacks. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty: First Lieut. H. B. Phillips, M. M. Pomeranz. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Hoboken, N.J.: Capt. T. Breck, E. H. Bushnell, M. L. Cushman, S. J. H. Louthier, L. W. Fritchard, H. W. Rolling, C. A. Tallman, A. R. Wilson; 1st Lieut. J. F. Barton, C. Day, W. M. Handelman, W. L. Kell, H. S. Kemp, A. C. Weaver, L. J. Weisaw, W. C. Zeller. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty: Capt. J. R. Oswalt, E. E. Wans, L. P. Spears; 1st Lieut. C. L. Armstrong, G. F. Hollar, L. M. Schrader, R. F. Thaw. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. S. Y. Van Meter to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. O. W. Leigh to headquarters, Central Dept., Chicago, Ill.; Capt. G. E. Sears to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Capt. H. T. Hale to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. C. E. Lauder report by wire to C.G., Central Dept., on May 20, 1918; Capt. L. P. Sprague to New Haven, Conn., General Hospital No. 16; Capt. J. H. Patrick to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 10; 1st Lieut. W. Z. Dell to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. F. Y. Gilbert to Ayer, Mass., with Base Hospital No. 7; 1st Lieut. G. P. Cheney to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as Capt. Joseph E. Johnston,

Jacksonville, Fla.: Capt. P. W. Bushong, D. L. Kinsolving, R. M. Recobs; 1st Lieut. W. H. Myers. (May 3, War D.)

The appointment of following first lieutenants, M.R.C., to captains, M.R.C., is announced: H. E. Keely, E. O. Morgan, L. Unger. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Adams, R.I., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, for duty: First Lieut. F. L. Day, H. D. Moore. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. H. Smith to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., with Base Hospital No. 45; Capt. R. W. Whidden to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike; Capt. G. A. Spaulding to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; 1st Lieut. S. C. Venable to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Base Hospital No. 67; 1st Lieut. G. M. O'Grady to Hoboken, N.J. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, for duty: First Lieut. G. E. Lindow, E. B. Shurley. (May 3, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Q. A. Dieter, M.R.C., for the good of the Service is accepted. (May 3, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Officers of D.R.C. to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty with Base Hospital No. 54: First Lieut. H. O. Cowles and H. E. Turquist. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. D.R.C., to duty as follows: H. H. Braxton and W. F. Hopkins, Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, with Base Hospital No. 53; C. T. Miles to duty, Colgate, Md.; A. P. Richard to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. (May 2, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Major J. J. Overn, E.R.C., to Port Clinton, Ohio, for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Capt. A. F. Phelps and 1st Lieut. W. M. Green, E.R.C., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. S. Ware to 57th Engineers, Camp Laurel, Md.; Capt. H. L. Jacques is assigned to 27th Engineers, Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. McCarty, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; 1st Lieut. H. Dickson assigned to 52d Engineers, Camp Union, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. G. E. Moore assigned to 50th Engineers, Camp Laurel, Md. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. C. N. Maurer assigned to 31st Engrs., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. O. E. Smith assigned to 66th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Abrie assigned to 39th Engrs., Camp Union, N.Y. (May 3, War D.)

Major T. M. Ripley, E.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Capt. A. W. Wheeler, E.R.C., is assigned to 111th Engrs., Camp Bowie, Texas, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Major J. M. Parker, Capt. A. G. Clarke and A. P. Smith, O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. B. DeGress, New York, N.Y., Albemarle Building; Capt. F. E. Wright to Washington, D.C., War Industries Board, as Army representative with optical section and instrument section in conjunction with optical section, engineering bureau; 1st Lieut. L. Lamb, Baltimore, Md. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Washington for duty: Major J. H. K. Davis; Capt. L. P. Frothingham, E. E. Benedict, C. E. Bliven. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to C.O., Fairfield, Ohio, for duty: First Lieut. W. Corcoran; 2d Lieut. R. M. Brockway. (May 3, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. W. M. Way, S.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in charge of Radio Tractor No. 37. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. J. E. Ives, S.R.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in charge of Radio Tractor No. 38. (May 1, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

First Lieut. M. S. Wyeth, Av. Sec., S.E.C., to Waco Texas, for duty. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. H. P. Culver, Av. Sec., S.E.C., to Mineola, N.Y., for duty. (May 1, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: Second Lieut. W. C. Burrucker, O. E. Browne, S. A. Easley, jr., V. A. Graicunas, F. C. Griffith, H. W. Heafer, T. P. Kindig, L. F. Long, C. C. McCall, A. J. McHenry, N. B. McPeak, J. C. Morrison, A. N. Parker, G. S. Reiss, J. W. Terney, A. D. Thayer, H. L. Taylor, C. B. Smith, jr. (May 1, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to the stations indicated for duty: Capt. C. S. Cotton, 1st Lieut. R. L. Fowler, jr., H. B. Taylor and 2d Lieut. P. K. Houston, Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Blockinger and 2d Lieut. J. A. Heath, jr., Waco, Texas. (May 2, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. R. E. Hallock to American, Ga., about May 10, Southern Field; Capt. J. McWilliams to Princeton, N.J.; 1st Lieut. D. Vile, Fort Wayne, Mich.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Webb to Mineola, N.Y.; Hazenhurst Field; 1st Lieut. T. Barthens, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 2d Lieut. C. F. Hughes will join his proper station; 2d Lieut. D. A. Warner to American, Ga., Southern Field. (May 2, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mount Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field, for duty: First Lieut. C. T. Phillips, P. F. O'Neill, H. M. Lundman, U. G. Jones, J. F. Brooks, W. O. Sealmer, H. W. Presser, 2d Lieut. R. H. Tift, J. W. Meany, J. L. Hoare, H. A. Halley, J. E. Greer, T. M. Dauchy, P. Alvey. (May 2, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: Second Lieut. C. Ainsworth, W. W. Dahman, H. J. Dine, W. A. Griggs, M. Kotzebue, G. J. Lindsey, L. Lockwood, T. H. McCormack, M. A. Northland, A. L. Olin, R. F. Pearson, J. N. Felick, J. B. Robertson, J. E. Webb. (May 2, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Olcott, Texas, Ellington Field, for duty: Second Lieut. C. A. Adams, J. R. Bergh, T. L. Bradford, jr., R. B. Brown, M. B. Byington, P. F. Cabell, A. R. Callender, J. H. Caldwell, W. W. Cooper, J. W. Craig, J. J. Dixon, S. S. Dodd, J. E. Dudley, jr., L. E. B. Duffield, G. O. Dugas, L. B. Duke, L. D. Fow, H. G. Foster, G. T. Franklin, C. L. Greenwood, R. G. Hammond, O. C. Holloper, J. A. Kishner, J. B. Rowland, G. H. Washburn. (May 2, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field, for duty: J. K. Baildon, T. P. Bartlett, P. C. Beresford, F. P. Biggs, C. G. Blackard, L. C. Blackburn, E. J. Buckley, R. H. Chilton, J. C. Doyle, F. R. Duncan, G. Dunton, H. B. Eccleston, C. R. Edwards, A. L. Fisher, R. E. Hough, E. P. Lewis, C. C. Long, J. F. McCoy, O. G. Munson, C. O'Neill, R. W. Pyke, M. F. Saunders, P. E. Stanbery, C. D. Suter, A. W. Valentine. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: Second Lieut. W. White, I. Trapp, H. S. Stiffren, L. L. Stephenson, jr., L. O. Sheffield, H. G. Rossen, P. A. Rolls, K. M. Reid, G. P. Pawley, O. Nordin, S. B. Mook, R. McKinless, J. K. McDuffie, H. D. Macklin, L. T. Arnold, S. B. Berkeley, G. L. Boyle, T. S. Buchanan, A. P. Cohen, J. H. Crippen, J. W. Dayton, C. E. Donnelly, W. M. Dudley, A. V. Eaton, K. C. Elliott, E. C. Everett, R. S. Fendrick, E. O. Fleming, R. E. Fox, A. E. Garmey, J. M. Hancock, C. P. Hogan, F. T. Ronsinger, P. F. Houser, D. B. Fraser, J. E. Kiley, F. Kirby. (May 3, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. E. L. Moore to Sacramento, Cal., Mather Field; Capt. B. G. Blake to Mineola, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. H. W. French, O. Miller and H. J. Simon to Montgomery, Ala., Taylor Field. (May 3, War D.)

The following second lieutenants of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for duty: H. E. Ward, J. S. Touchston, G. D. Stuart, J. H. Stewart, C. Y. Rugh, R. L. Ross, G. R. Pateout, R. E. Richardson, P. S. Rask, H. P. Randall, A. W. Rattiani, jr., T. F. Otis, E. G. Moore, H. H. Montague, C. E. McCartney, R. McCabe, G. W. Mapes, F. A. Lundell, R. C. Kirkpatrick, S. B. Jones, L. E. Hines, E. H. Jewett, jr., H. A. Gill, jr., A. Franklin, S. A. Dobbs, K. N. Decker, T. P. Conroy, A. Clark, F. W. Caldwell, P. A. Bogan, H. E. Block, C. L. Blackman, O. T. Baird, A. Allen. (May 3, War D.)

First Lieut. D. T. Keefe, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to St. Paul, Minn., Aviation Mechanics Training School, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. A. McAlenon, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for duty. (May 3, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Capt. P. G. Shearman, I.R.C., A.G.D., to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., as adjutant. (May 1, War D.)

First Lieut. D. W. King, I.R.C., new on duty in the office of the military attaché, Berna, Switzerland, will report to military attaché, American Legation, that city, for duty. May 1, War D.)

Major R. C. Howard, I.R.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash. (May 2, War D.)

First Lieut. W. O. Sanger, I.R.C., to Paris, France, and report to the military attaché for duty as his assistant. (May 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. D. F. Finnerly, I.R.C., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty with 23d Inf. (May 3, War D.)

(Continued on pages 1416-22.)

FIELD DAY AT CAMP MEADE.

Camp Meade, Md., May 3, 1918.

The 313th Infantry held a military field day on May 1 at Camp Meade. Guests were allowed to enter camp at noon by invitation, and as it was the first event of the kind in the cantonment several hundred visitors from Baltimore and vicinity were present. An added interest was the baseball game between the regimental team (Baltimore's Own) and the Baltimore Orioles of the International League. The soldiers showed they knew how to play ball by defeating the visitors 10 to 1. Lieutenant Lavin, of Company G, is coach of the team.

Following the ball game there were boxing bouts and athletic events, prizes for which had been presented by the officers and several Baltimore merchants. The Supply Company won the silver cup, regimental championship in team events, winning the rescue and centipede races, and taking second place in the shelter tent race, and third in the tug-of-war. Company I was second, with a first in the relay race, and third in the shelter tent race. The grenade throwing contest for distance was won by Corp. Timothy Cullen of Co. H; for accuracy by Pvt. James R. Spearman, Co. E.

The Machine Gun Company put up a good exhibition in a "going into action," inter-section competition. The 3d, 2d and 1st Platoons finished in that order. Capt. C. H. Griffith and Lieut. J. D. Judson acted as judges. The mounted events, open only to entries from headquarters, Supply, Machine Gun Companies and Sanitary Detachment on government owned horses, furnished considerable amusement. Corp. George W. Durst, Hqs. Co., won the potato race; the egg and spoon race by Pvt. Harry B. Rhodes, Hqs. Co. Colonel Sweezy awarded first place in the jumping competition to 1st Sergt. Clarence S. Shipp, Machine Gun Co., on "General," Captain Griffith's mount.

Guests were entertained at the different messes for supper, and in the evening a dance for the enlisted men was held in the Knights of Columbus auditorium. Lieut. Joseph N. DuBarry was in charge of arrangements, and the regimental band furnished music, under Band Leader Louis H. Fisher. Dancing stopped at 9:15, when a special train conveyed the visitors back to Baltimore.

The judges of events were: Col. Claude B. Sweezy; Majors Benjamin F. Pepper and Jesse R. Langley; Capt. R. W. J. Flynn, James P. Lloyd, David Rupp, James R. L. Gibbons, Edgar B. Howard, Clarence H. Griffith, Edward L. Killion, John A. Hughes, Harry Ingersoll, Edingham B. Morris, jr., and James B. Everett; Lieut. George E. Fetterman, Thomas E. Montgomery, George F. Aberle, Anthony L. McKim, Edward G. Royce, Theodore P. Snook and Charles S. Trump.

Referees, Capt. John Elliott, Lieut. Carl E. Geis and John J. Gleason; scorer, Chaplain Karl W. F. Schleede; clerks of course, Lieut. Howard Kirk, John H. Hill, Howard Felt and William O. Cooley; custodian of prizes, Sergt. Martin J. Barry.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., May 5, 1918.

Approximately 10,000 new men have been added to the population of Camp Zachary Taylor by the incoming draft quota, the last of which arrived Wednesday. All of these men were quartered in the 159th Depot Brigade. The brigade has been expanded from two groups to three groups, allowing additional battalions to take care of the increased numbers. More barracks room has been allowed the brigade, the area formerly occupied by the 17th Regular Brigade, now being used.

The twelve new convalescent wards at the base hospital are now ready for occupancy. These buildings will give the hospital an additional capacity of 600 to 700, and will afford excellent quarters for patients of the convalescent stage. The American Red Cross is erecting a building in the center of this new group of buildings, with rest rooms, sun parlors, and quarters for visiting relatives.

Various units in camp are taking advantage of the spring weather to make practice marches and maneuvers. Some of the regiments, separate battalions, are taking three and four day hikes, making a march of fifteen or twenty miles from camp, staying there for two or three days, and then return to their barracks. The 335th Infantry, in command of Col. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, now the largest regiment in camp, is on a four day hike at present, camping at the old Kentucky National Guard rifle range, near Orell, Ky.

Camp Zachary Taylor now has a new brigadier general since Col. Augustine McIntyre's nomination to that grade in the National Army has been confirmed. General McIntyre is now in command of the 159th Field Artillery Brigade. Lieut. Col. F. W. Van Dyne, division quartermaster, has been appointed commandant of the fourth Officers' training school, which will open on May 15. Major A. M. Wilson, adjutant, 167th Brigade, transferred to the Q.M. Corps, has left for Washington.

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., May 6, 1918.

Almost all regiments of the division held formal reviews and inspections last Saturday morning, beginning a practice which will be continued now that the weather permits. The 303d Infantry pitched its pup-tents on the parade ground. The 304th Infantry went out last week for a three-day field maneuver at Still River and lived entirely under campaign conditions during this time. The Y.M.C.A. accompanied the men, maintaining a tent and a mail route for their correspondence. The range practice of the Field Artillery is now being directed to the destruction of wire entanglements.

The latest and most strenuous form of sport to which the camp has been introduced is push ball. The inter-company contests with the big sphere have been furious and exciting. Variations of the battle royal have been devised to add vigor and interest to boxing. Tennis courts are under construction throughout the camp.

Last Wednesday Brigadier General Trotter, head of the British Military Mission, inspected the division schools and expressed himself as pleased with the work he found being done. Major Rupert A. Dunford has been appointed permanent adjutant for the cantonment.

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The third Liberty Loan amounted to \$3,316,628,250, according to figures published by the Treasury Department on May 5, the prospect being that the amount of the subscription would actually reach to upwards of \$4,000,000,000. The most gratifying feature of the loan was the fact that probably 17,000,000 persons bought bonds in the campaign that closed on May 4, this being 7,000,000 more than in the second loan and 12,500,000

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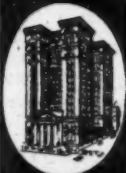
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than in the first one. Following is a list of the subscriptions to the greatest war loans of belligerent nations: British victory loan, early in 1917, five per cent., \$5,096,245,320; United States second Liberty Loan, four per cent., \$4,616,000,000; eighth German war loan, four and one-half and five per cent., \$3,600,000,000; French war loan of 1915, five per cent., \$2,261,864,409; Austrian seventh war loan, five per cent., \$1,150,000,000; Italian fourth war loan, five per cent., \$1,000,000,000; Hungary, seventh war loan, six per cent., \$600,000,000; Canadian victory loan, November, 1917, five and one-half per cent., \$418,000,000.

It was announced by the War Department May 10 that training camps for 6,500 college students from 120 colleges, beginning June 3 and lasting one month, will be held at Plattsburg, N.Y.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Students will not be commissioned and will not be paid, but will be allowed mileage.

Governor Whitman, of New York, signed the Military Training law on May 6 requiring boys between sixteen and nineteen years of age to attend drill and perform certain military duties within their limitations.

The second contingent of the second National Army, numbering 233,742 men, was called to training camps by Provost Marshal General Crowder on May 3. The men will assemble during the five days following May 25.

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AIRPLANE PRODUCTION INVESTIGATIONS.

If all the wild stories concerning airplane production now flying around through the air of the Capitol, the War Department and the White House were taken seriously the whole country should be up in arms and, as one officer expressed it, "The Signal Corps would be all shot to pieces and the casualty list including the missing would include the whole corps." But fortunately wise heads are in control and men who do not let their first impulse run away with them are saying: "Suspend judgment until facts can be ascertained, and let nothing interfere with the great objective, the production of warplanes and the training of young men for use against the Hun."

Nothing is heard in Washington but praise for the course taken by President Wilson in sending the investigation to the Department of Justice instead of leaving it to the War Department or confining it to the Senate, although it is understood that he approves heartily the action of the Senate Committee in following up its inquiries to settle once and for all time whether there is any truth in some of the unofficial charges that improper business methods have been followed in the course of the vast schemes of producing aircraft.

Nominally the charges will be based on the allegations of the Borglum report, which, by reason of its generality and lack of specific or detailed data, is not receiving very serious consideration in any quarters which are worth while. But behind this unreliable and conjectural document are some unpleasant facts. Upon the high authority of the Secretary of War the Committee on Public Information announced that the nation had a wonderful motor; that aircraft production was ahead of its program; and that early in the year huge numbers of warplanes would be available for use on the battle lines. None of these promises has been made good. Besides the Borglum report are two others, made independently of each other; each authoritative and conducted by a group of competent men, and each concluding with the same recommendation, which the President has already acted upon, namely, that aircraft production for the Army be transferred to an independent production body. The Senate Military Committee, after a long investigation, made a special report that the delays in aircraft production were unaccountable when compared with the department's statements of early production in large numbers, and made its recommendation for the transfer of the control of production to some other body.

Meantime the President, aroused by the charges made by Mr. Borglum, and aware of the non-arrival of airplanes as promised by the War Department, to convince himself of the facts for his guidance had instituted the separate investigation under a committee composed of two able lawyers and an engineer, president of a big manufacturing concern. This is known as the Marshall committee from its chairman, H. Snowden Marshall, of New York city. No one but the President, the members of the committee and perhaps Secretary Baker knew the contents of this report, but the fact has been announced that it makes the same recommendation as that of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The President has placed Mr. Ryan in charge of production with instructions, it is said, to report to Assistant Secretary of War Stettinius, who is in general charge of production for the Army. This is a favorable indication of progress to the great end of production.

The War Department has not been able to fulfill the promises made in regard to production, and the inevitable conclusion is that it made the promises without due regard to existing conditions or that fatal mistakes have been made in the course of production. It may be positively said that none of these roseate statements was made upon the authority of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, or of Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N. The Signal Corps never claimed that the Liberty motor was the product of an inspired operation of American genius that in thirty days evolved one of the best motors for certain uses in aircraft. It took the more certain way of obtaining the best engineer available, Vincent of the Packard Company, who for two years had been working in his factory and laboratory to find a suitable airplane motor; and Vincent called in Hall, a very practical man, and the two produced the motor. It now may be said to work satisfactorily for heavy planes, where power is needed, and on low compression; but the high compression motor is not perfected, and the one now being manufactured is not adapted for high altitude flying.

Much has been said about unnecessary delay in production. It has been very disappointing. But the disappointment may have come from the indiscreet promises, not to call them silly, based probably on a failure to realize the possible delays in production that might be due to several causes. Among these are the inherent

difficulties of the task, and the many changes due to the factor of constant change in the standard and types of airplane called for by the U.S. military authorities in France. When this country entered the war it had no industry producing an airplane up to the standard of the day and there were no airplane engineers of considerable experience, a fact due to the newness of the industry and practically no workmen skilled in it could be found. We had no standards, except such as the Allies sent, and they changed so rapidly that often the cable would carry a message to disregard the data coming by steamer. The plans of a warplane involve 3,600 drawings and the Allies have not sent a complete set at any time. But relatively production has not been slow. The latest official reports from England are that no nation has produced a motor in less than twelve months, but from the receipt of the first plans to the day of delivery of the first Liberty motors in quantity production a little less than ten months have elapsed.

There has not been expressed thus far any known reflection upon the integrity of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, or of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy. Neither has there been any criticism of delay or method in production of aircraft for the Navy at its factory or in any other way. Production for the Army has not been in keeping with the promises made for it, but whether that is due to any failure on the part of the Signal Corps or is solely due to too great optimism on the part of those who made the promises remains an undetermined question. The President has thought the wise course is to put production in charge of more experienced production organizers.

Meantime there is a happy assurance that the matter will be sifted to the very bottom, for the President has sent it to the department having the best facilities for making the investigation thorough, and these facilities are in every part of the United States. If any of the clues lead to Germany their investigators will know how to deal with them. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs stands behind as a guaranty that the investigation will be thorough and will conceal no guilty persons; and that there shall be no undue prosecution of any one as a scapegoat. They also will concern themselves with the method of all expenditures in this enormous and involved production problem. Behind all will stand President Wilson, determined to punish any offender against the integrity of the Service; and above all to force to the front the greatest of all the practical questions involved—how to get the airplanes and the flyers over to France to do the share of the United States in the warfare of the air.

NAVY NOTES.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has been devoting every effort during the past week to the first draft of the Naval Appropriation bill and it has made such good progress that it is expected to submit the draft to the full committee before the end of the week or not later than the middle of next week. The bill, H.R. 10854, whose passage by the House on April 20 was told in detail in our issue of April 27, already carries a large number of important provisions of new naval legislation, but it is understood that the Senate Committee may recommend some legislation for the Navy of a rather radical character, and not confine its attention to the matter of providing funds for the Navy's part in the war. For instance, it is not impossible that the Senate may incorporate in the bill provision for the relief of retired officers to give them promotion during the war to rank commensurate with the duty they are performing, such legislation having already received endorsement by favorable action in a separate bill by the Senate and in a favorable report from the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

The personnel officers of the Bureau of Navigation have found many problems that must be settled in connection with the increased number of officers required under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. Until the many intricacies which have been discovered in the bill can be worked out it will be impossible to say definitely what the number required will be and just what promotions can legally be made under the provisions of the bill. It is not improbable that a number of changes in the bill are being considered which may affect personnel, among other matters, but there is little doubt that the most vital features of the personnel provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill as it was passed by the House will be unchanged when it is finally reported out by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Navy Uniform Referendum.

Voting continues on the subject of the changes suggested in the referendum recently sent out to the officers of the Navy and as the vote is tabulated the desire of the officers for the change becomes more apparent. Interest at present centers on the probable action of Secretary Daniels when the matter finally comes before him for action. As the entire vote has not been received the Secretary has not considered the matter in his official capacity and he has given no intimation as to what action he will take. The belief is expressed by some officers that the Secretary will not approve the change and the cablegram sent by Admiral Sims objecting to any change is expected to receive careful consideration when the Secretary prepares to take action. It is also known that other flag officers have taken the position that no

change is desirable at the present time, if at any time, and the old style uniform has many sincere and earnest advocates who express regret that the matter was agitated at this time.

It is doubtful if the action of the Secretary of War, who has expressed himself as opposing any change in the uniform for officers of the Army at this time, will have any bearing in the settlement of the question, as the considerations affecting the uniform differ materially in the two Services, and what may appear as essential for the Navy might not influence action for the Army, and vice versa.

Admiral Sims has made the point that the uniform now worn has become recognized and is well known at every Allied port as the American Navy uniform and any change will result in great confusion. The point has also been raised that the present uniform has become identified with the present war and in the illustrated histories of the future the distinctive American Navy uniform will be easily recognizable and the change will lead to confusion to readers and to students.

Additional Marines for Foreign Service.

It may be stated upon excellent authority that the Navy Department has authorized the preparation of a brigade of Marines for foreign service and an additional brigadier general of the Marine Corps will be sent with the new contingent. The sending of the brigade will make room at some of the camps of the Marine Corps for the incoming recruits and will add materially to the number of Americans under arms in France. It is not known when additional Marine Corps forces will be sent to the front, but the preparations for embarkation of this brigade are taken to indicate that further regiments of Marines will also be sent, as well as the regular shipments of soldiers for General Pershing's army.

Col. Albert S. McLemore, U.S.M.C., who has charge of the recruiting for the Marine Corps, expects the strength of that corps will be increased during the present month by the addition of not less than 6,000 men. At one time Colonel McLemore thought it was possible that the increase might be 8,000, but the percentage of rejections recently has been unusually high and that number will not be reached.

Destroyers Keep the Seas.

Encouraging reports from abroad say that the materiel in the destroyers remains at a high state of excellence. The condition of the destroyers is maintained so uniformly in working order that these vessels, even those of the older types, are always ready for sea duty. The reports indicate that this is due to two factors: what has always been the exacting inspection of the department and the close attention of the personnel to the care of the machinery. The ruggedness of these destroyers under the stress of sea duty becomes manifest on comparing them with yachts and other craft built in yards which did not exact inspection of the character demanded by the Navy Department. It is said that thus far not a single destroyer has been retired from the service except for very brief periods for repairs other than those received in some engagement or other cause due to the hazard of war. Nearly, if not quite all, of them are under command of officers who were trained at the U.S. Naval Academy and their knowledge of machinery and motors is now invaluable, repaying many times in the upkeep of their ships the expense of their education by the government.

INCREASED RANK FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Following the original hearing on the Owen bill (S. 3748), which was reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1126, issue of March 23, a subsequent hearing on this same measure has been held by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs made up of Senators McKellar, Warren and Law, in the course of which statements were made by Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, Col. Victor C. Vaughan, Major F. F. Simpson and Major W. D. Haggard, M.R.C. The Owen Bill was introduced in Congress for the purpose of "fixing the grades of the commissioned officers of the Medical Corps and of the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army on active duty," the language of the bill being:

"That hereafter the commissioned officers of the Medical Corps and of the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army on active duty shall be distributed in the several grades in the same ratios heretofore established by law in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy. The Surgeon General shall have authority to designate as 'consultants' officers of either Corps and relieve them as the interests of the Service may require."

General Gorgas at the hearing disproved the contention, advanced by those opposing the bill, that the Owen bill has been introduced in order to permit an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps to be appointed Surgeon General. General Gorgas showed that the President could appoint any one he chose now, by law, even a layman. Major W. D. Haggard, M.R.C., said: "The purpose of the bill is to give efficiency to the Medical Department and justice to the Medical Reserve Corps, which now constitutes ninety-five and a half per cent. of the Corps. There are 843 officers in the Regular Medical Corps and 18,693, constituting the flower of American medicine, in the Reserve Corps. They have volunteered at great personal, domestic and financial loss in greater numbers than from all other professions combined. The Army is now asking for 5,000 and the Navy for 2,000 more volunteers, who must come from the

remaining 40,000 active and available doctors in the United States."

As the law stands, not one of these doctors and surgeons—containing in their number some of the most famous—can receive a commission in the usual course higher than that of major. It is asserted that the doctors who volunteer for commissions, nearly all of whom are above draft age, will almost invariably receive smaller pay than their former professional earnings, so carefully have the selections been made by the head of the personnel division in co-operation with the committees of doctors of the Council of National Defense. The financial loss to the more prominent men cannot be calculated. The loss of their growing practices to the younger men cannot be repaired. The evidence of United States medical officers abroad is uncontested that they are humiliated on every occasion of their meeting a foreign medical officer of high military rank. In the whole United States medical service, General Gorgas is the only major general and there are only three brigadier generals, all in the National Army. All other nations give high rank to medical officers and the American doctor at the council table with them is regarded, whatever his personal worth, from the standpoint of the rank that his government has stamped upon him. The British army has two lieutenant generals and double the number of other general officers that the Owen bill proposes and it has a higher percentage of medical officers in every grade, except that of lieutenant, than the Owen bill calls for.

There is a general belief, but erroneous, that the Owen bill provides for several hundred generals. On the basis of the law of 1916 there are allowed seven medical officers for a thousand men, or 14,000 for an army of 2,000,000. On the ratios provided in the Owen bill, these 14,000 would be distributed as follows: thirty-five major generals and thirty-five brigadier generals; 560 colonels; 1,120 lieutenant colonels; 3,290 majors; 4,480 captains; and 4,480 lieutenants.

When General Gorgas was asked if he could possibly get along with fewer general officers he said his department would need every one called for and even then would have a much smaller number than in any other department of the Army.

FEDERAL GUARD FOR WAR ACTIVITIES.

The War Department is to organize a Federal Guard for service in connection with guard duty within the states, for the release of troops assigned to such duty as the protection of munition plants, factories, terminals and similar details. The body will be organized on the basis of 15,000 men for the present, with a view to a possible increase to 25,000 as need of an increase may arise.

The organization will be made up of men over the draft age and of men of the federalized National Guard and the National Army now in the Service, but disqualified by reason of some defect that unfits them for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. All officers must be above the draft age. A long list of applicants is under consideration, officers discharged from the national service for some minor defect that does not prevent them from giving good service here, but such that no chance can be taken of a physical breakdown under the strain of battle service or the other side. The first increment, as soon as organized, will relieve components of three divisions (twelve regiments) of Regular Infantry now on duty in the protection of war activities.

The Federal Guard is solely for the purpose of relieving the troops of the National Army, Regular Army and National Guard now employed in guarding plants important to the United States Government in its various war industries. It will not be employed to relieve state guards from any of their duties.

Officers of the Army are at all times extremely reticent in making comments that can in any way be construed as criticism of any act of the President of the United States, and for that reason little can be learned of the sentiment about the War Department regarding the action of the President in pardoning two of the men who were sentenced to death in France, and in commuting the sentence of two others who were to suffer the death penalty. It is, however, evident that a number of officers have grave doubts regarding the effect that the President's action will have upon the discipline of the Army. The gravity of the offenses with which the convicted men were charged and the seemingly light punishment inflicted it may well be feared will not strengthen the discipline of the Army. It is not impossible that the death sentence was too severe under the circumstances surrounding the cases, but punishment of some kind would have been impressive in calling attention to the seriousness of the offense.

While the result has not been definitely announced, it is believed that the class entering the Naval Academy in June will number not less than 1,000. The largest class heretofore was 750. Authority has been included in the Naval Appropriation bill for the construction of a new auditorium at Annapolis. Hereafter candidates for the Naval Academy must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years on April 1 of the year admitted, as noted on our Congress page.

The Senate Military Committee on May 10 recommended the confirmation of the nominations of May 3 for general officers of the National Army and chairman of the Aircraft Board, noted on page 1401.

GENERAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

The assignments of the following general officers who were recently confirmed by the Senate were announced May 7 by Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General of the Army:

Major Generals.

James H. McRae, to 78th Division.
Charles H. Martin, to 86th Division.
Le Roy S. Lyon, to 31st Division.

Brigadier Generals.

William R. Dashiell, to 11th Inf. Brigade, 5th Division.
Palmer E. Pierce, to 54th Inf. Brigade, 27th Division.
Guy H. Preston, to 160th Field Art. Brigade, 85th Division.
Frank M. Caldwell, to 75th Inf. Brigade, 38th Division.
Lutz Wahl, to 14th Inf. Brigade, 7th Division.
George H. Jamerson, to 159th Inf. Brigade, 80th Division.
L. C. Andrews, to 172d Inf. Brigade, 86th Division.
O. E. Hunt, to 165th Inf. Brigade, 83d Division.
T. W. Darrab, to 166th Inf. Brigade, 83d Division.
A. A. Starbird, to 8th Field Art. Brigade, 8th Division.
E. T. Donnelly, to 164th Field Art. Brigade, 89th Division.
P. T. Austin, to 156th Field Art. Brigade, 88th Division.
Augustine McIntyre, to 63d Field Art. Brigade, 38th Div.
R. W. Young, to 65th Field Art. Brigade, 40th Division.
G. A. Wingate, to 52d Field Art. Brigade, 27th Division.

In accordance with the policy of Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Forces in France, in making shifts among staff officers in order that all may get experience at the front. Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, N.A., has been appointed chief of staff to General Pershing. He relieves Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, who has been assigned to a command in the field, which he has already taken over.

Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, N.A., has recently succeeded Major Gen. John W. Ruckman, N.A., as commander of the Southern Department. General Holbrook has been in command at Camp Sherman, Ohio. General Ruckman has been ordered to Boston to assume command of the Northeastern Department, relieving Major Gen. John A. Johnson, who has been ordered as commander at Camp Cody, N.M.

Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, chief assistant to Major Gen. E. C. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, on duty in Washington as Provost Marshal General, has arrived safely in France. General Ansell is charged with making a survey of the judge advocate general's service in the American Expeditionary Forces with a view to improving the system of administering military justice among the troops in the field, especially with reference to the present duplication of the work of considering routine court-martial cases by the judge advocate officials in France as well as in Washington. The work has grown to such proportions that the War Department feels the necessity of a simplification of methods in the interests of time, labor and expense. It is possible that a separate branch of the judge advocate general's office may be established in France, with authority to pass finally on all questions of legality and regularity involved in court-martial trials for ordinary military offenses.

TO REGULATE NAVY RELATIVE RANK.

The Secretary of the Navy transmitted to the House on May 7 the draft of a proposed bill to regulate the relative rank and precedence of permanent and temporary officers of the Navy, which on May 8 was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In an accompanying letter the Secretary says:

"As the law now stands with relation to rank and precedence of officers, those appointed for temporary service under the act of May 22, 1917, take rank with permanent officers of the Navy of the same rank and grade according to the dates of their commissions, an officer of an earlier date of commission taking precedence over an officer of an later date in the same rank or grade. As a consequence, officers newly appointed in the lowest grade, who have had little or no training to fit them for the duties of their office, take rank and precedence over graduates of the Naval Academy who may be permanently appointed only a few days later after the completion of a course of three or four years of intensive training.

"The benefits of the proposed legislation will extend further. Some officers of the permanent Navy who have been temporarily advanced under the act of May 22, 1917, to the grades of rear admiral, captain and commander will be selected to fill permanent places in these grades. Although they may be selected by the board for permanent promotion over other officers who hold temporary appointments in the same grade, yet under existing laws they will not gain seniority over such officers until the termination of all temporary appointments under the act of May 22, 1917, at which time permanent officers holding temporary commissions in higher grades will revert to the places from which they were advanced, or to the places to which they are entitled to be promoted under the act of Aug. 29, 1916.

"I believe it is not to the best interest of the Service that temporary officers should take rank and precedence ahead of permanent officers of the same rank and grade by reason of earlier date of commission alone. Favorable consideration of the inclosed draft of a bill is therefore recommended, with the request that it be enacted as a separate bill or be inserted as a provision of some pending legislation relating to the personnel of the Navy.

The proposed bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That officers of the line and staff of the Navy, who have been or may hereafter be permanently appointed in the various grades and ranks of the Navy, shall take rank and precedence ahead of all officers temporarily appointed in the same grades and ranks in accordance with the Act of May 22, 1917, or any amendments thereto.

COLLEGE MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

In order to provide military instruction for the college students of the country during the present emergency, a comprehensive plan will be put in effect by the War Department, beginning with the next college year, in September, 1918. The details remain to be worked out, but in general the plan will be as follows:

Military instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army will be provided in every institution of college grade which enrolls for the instruction 100 or more able-bodied students over the age of eighteen. The necessary military equipment will, so far as possible, be provided by the Government. There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students over the age of eighteen will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the Army of the United States, liable to active duty at

the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the Government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of twenty-one, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under eighteen and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provision will be made for co-ordinating the Reserve Officers' Training Corps system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions, with this broader plan.

This new policy aims to accomplish a two-fold object: First, to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges; and second, to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the student a definite and immediate military status.

Later announcement will be made of the details of the new system. In the meantime, presidents of collegiate institutions are requested to call this matter to the attention of all their students. Those who do not graduate this spring should be urged to continue their education and take advantage of this new opportunity to serve the nation.

THE CHANGES IN ARMY PAPER WORK.

In accordance with the prescribed changes in Army paper work, Special Regulations No. 58 A, War Department, April 30, 1918, have been issued from the office of The Adjutant General, by order of Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff. They prescribe instructions for the preparation of pay cards and supplementary instructions for the preparation of pay rolls, which are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned. So much of Special Regulation No. 58 as is in conflict with these new instructions, is rescinded. The instructions make up a pamphlet of over twenty pages, which includes a careful index. The personnel officers who, beginning with May 1, 1918, keep account of pay of enlisted men will find in the regulations full instructions for the preparation of pay cards and pay rolls, partial payments where called for, payments to soldiers separated from service records, etc. The new form of pay card is described, on which pay accounts for each enlisted man will be opened, as soon as the cards are received. The cards will be kept in loose leaf binders such as are now used for delinquency record cards, which will be filed with them. The procedure for keeping record of pay of enlisted men is described in detail and the proper indorsement on pay cards in case of transfer or detachment. It is prescribed that where a soldier is transferred or detached, if he is to travel alone or if no officer or non-commissioned officer is in command of his party, his pay card enclosed in a sealed envelope will be turned over to the soldier to be delivered to his new commander and by him transmitted to the personnel officer. Provision is also made for the disposition of a pay card in case of discharge and for the procedure in case of loss of a card. Preparation of pay rolls is described in detail, also instructions as to allotments and insurance premiums, etc.

G.O. 42, War Dept., April 29, 1918, which appears on page 1416 of this issue, provides for the appointment of a personnel officer for each regiment, separate or detached battalions, or similar unit and for the headquarters of each army, army corps and territorial department and for each post, camp or other station, and provides for the preparation of pay rolls by the personnel officer beginning with May 1, 1918. The muster of troops for pay was discontinued April 30, and the bi-monthly muster of troops and the preparation of muster rolls will be discontinued after June 30, 1918. Beginning with July 1, personnel officers will forward directly to The Adjutant General reports of changes in duties, etc., of officers and men, on forms now in course of publication.

New System for Morning Reports.

The Adjutant General's Office is preparing plans for material changes in the form and requirements of morning reports required from company commanders. It is understood that the present complicated form will be done away with, and a large amount of the paper work required under the present regulation will be eliminated. Under the new forms the headquarters reports will also be materially simplified.

School for Personnel Officers.

A school for personnel officers is being held at Camp Bowie, Texas, and one hundred officers are in attendance. The school will last for one week. Next week a similar school will be started at Camp Gordon, Ga., and other schools will be held at other stations within the coming three or four weeks, for the training of officers who have been assigned to duty as personnel officers.

NEW TRAINING SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

The Adjutant General of the Army has issued additional regulations for the fourth officers' training schools, to be established May 15, 1918, and copies of the order are being sent to the Governors of all states by the Provost Marshal General. The order says:

The training schools are primarily established for training enlisted men, but certain men within the draft age may be selected and permitted to enlist therein if they are: (1) Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit who either will complete the senior course this present year or have completed one year's course of same and since Jan. 1, 1917, have received not less than 300 hours of military instruction under the supervision of an Army officer; (2) Graduates of educational institutions maintaining a course of military instruction under the supervision of a duly detailed Army officer, who has received not less than one year's military training at the same.

In order that registrants selected to attend may enlist and attend the fourth officers' training schools, the Selective Service Regulations have been amended by adding the following paragraph:

When any registrant who is selected to enlist in the Army and to attend the fourth officers' training schools presents to his local board a certificate signed by the professor of military science and tactics on duty at the educational institution which the registrant has been attending, or signed by the executive head of such institution, that such registrant has been selected to attend such fourth officers' training schools, the local board shall issue to such registrant a permit to enlist. Said permit shall contain as an integral part thereof a reference to Sec. 116, Selective Service Regulations, and an admonition to such registrant that within five days after the termination of his enlistment either by expiration of the period of enlistment or by discharge from the Army, he shall, unless he has been commissioned in the Army, report to his local board such termination of enlisted status. Said certificate shall also contain as an in-

tegral part thereof an order to such registrant that immediately upon his being accepted and enlisted he shall forward to the local board a certificate of enlistment signed by a commissioned officer of the Army. Upon the receipt of such certificate of enlistment it shall be filed with the questionnaire and the registrant shall be placed in class five on the ground that he is in military service of the United States. In the interim between the issuing of the permit by the local board and the receipt of the certificate of enlistment such registrant shall not be inducted into military service, notwithstanding his order number may have been reached, but unless such certificate of enlistment is received within twenty days after the issuing of the permit by the local board, said permit shall thereby cease to operate, and the registrant shall be liable to be inducted as soon as his order number is reached, or otherwise in due course.

AIRCRAFT INQUIRIES BEGUN.

Following the discussions in the Senate on April 29 and May 2 of the charges made by Gutzon Borglum regarding profiteering by the aircraft industry in the United States which brought out the statement from Mr. Borglum that he had written his letter to the New York Times of April 28 "solely to protest against automobile interests blaming Squier for everything," President Wilson instructed Attorney General Gregory, on May 6, to make a thorough investigation of the charges made by Mr. Borglum in regard to the production of aircraft. On the same day it was stated that Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, had made a request for a military court of inquiry to conduct an investigation of Mr. Borglum's charges that he (Squier) had hampered Borglum in his work of looking into the airplane situation. Howard E. Coffin sent a telegraphic request to President Wilson asking that the charges of dishonesty made against the Aircraft Board be given the fullest investigation "in order that the reputation of innocent men may not be ruined."

Senator Chamberlain presented a resolution in the Senate on May 9 asking that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs be authorized and directed to inquire into and report to the Senate "the progress of aircraft production in the United States or into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war, by or through the War Department." The resolution requests that the committee or a sub-committee of it may sit during the sessions or during any recess of the Senate, take testimony under oath and obtain documents and other information from "the several departments of the Government or any bureau thereof." It also asks permission to "employ agents or assistants and pay traveling expenses." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Audit and Control.

In the Senate on April 29 Senator Brandegee had read into the record Mr. Borglum's statements in his letter to the Times as to his investigation of the aircraft program. The Senator suggested that if conditions were as charged the Committee on Military Affairs should investigate the matter. Senator Hitchcock, member of the Military Committee, told the Senate he had had several interviews with Mr. Borglum, adding: "I can state fairly that he has no valuable information that has not already in some form reached the committee." On May 2 Senator King of Utah revived the matter by declaring that there had "evidently been something criminal" in connection with the delay in aircraft production, and that "somebody should be shot." "An officer made that statement to me, and I agree with it," asserted Senator King. During discussion of the matter it was urged that there should be an exhaustive investigation of Gutzon Borglum's charges regarding criminal waste, inefficiency and mismanagement in the carrying out of the airplane program. Senator Brandegee read a telegram from Borglum in which the sculptor-investigator made this statement regarding his communication to the Times: "My letter to Times written solely to protest against automobile interests blaming Squier for everything. Aeronautic production is still in the hands of the ring and no headway will be made by Mr. Ryan or anyone else until that is broken up." Mr. Borglum appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on May 2 and spent three hours with the members.

Coincident with the announcement on May 6 that the Attorney General was to begin an investigation there were issued from the White House copies of the correspondence sent to Secretary of War Baker and Mr. Borglum by the President in the last five months in connection with this airplane muddle. The correspondence shows that the President asked the sculptor to lay what information he had before the Secretary of War. As a result of information thus supplied the President asked Mr. Baker if there was not some one entirely disconnected with aeronautics who could go over Borglum's report "and give us his naive impressions of it," with the hope expressed that some worthy suggestions might be found in the report. Borglum's material was then placed in the hands of a committee (evidently that headed by H. Snowden Marshall) for a thorough investigation. This was on March 29, and on April 15 the President wrote a letter to Mr. Borglum, saying: "I am afraid that you have for some time been under a serious misapprehension. You call my attention to the fact that you were not supplied with suitable expert assistance in the investigation which you, of your own motion, undertook of the aircraft production. . . . I never at any time constituted you an official investigator. I merely gave you the right to look into the matters of your own motion, and I am sure that the letter which the Secretary of War provided you with he gave you with the same purpose and idea. We have wished at every point to assist you and make possible for you what you wished to do, but we have at no time regarded you as the official representative of the Administration in making the investigation. If I had so regarded you I would, of course, have supplied you with such assistance as you feel you have lacked."

Immediately he learned this correspondence was made public Mr. Borglum gave to the press copies of two letters which he had sent to President Wilson, one of them written after the announcement that the President had ordered an investigation of the aircraft situation by the Attorney General. The other was dated Jan. 21. In both letters Mr. Borglum contended that he had been hampered in his work of investigation and had been obliged to conduct his inquiry without aid. He accused the President of not having given him proper help. Among his allegations were that "officials who should have aided me had intercommunicated, attempted to mislead me and block every avenue I approached." He charged that General Squier had hindered him, and that he got no assistance when he told the Secretary of War of his difficulties.

He also charged Col. E. A. Deeds of General Squier's office with making misleading statements as to airplane production and apparently with pro-Germanism. Colonel Deeds, who returned to Washington on May 7 from an

inspection trip, was quoted as saying that he wanted a thorough investigation of Mr. Borglum's charges, and it was intimated that he would ask for a court of inquiry. Colonel Deeds declared that Mr. Borglum was at odds with him (Deeds) owing to the fact that Colonel Deeds had refused to accept an airplane design submitted by the sculptor and that there had been personal differences between them. In the matter of a bust and a mausoleum that Mr. Borglum was to make in commemoration of Colonel Deeds's son, who died about a year ago, Mr. Borglum was reported as having said that Colonel Deeds had changed his name from Dietz and that he was pro-German; asked concerning this, a correspondent of the New York Sun quotes Colonel Deeds as saying that for three generations his family name has been Deeds and he did not know further back than that. The pro-German charge and a charge that he had deliberately retarded aircraft work Colonel Deeds said he regarded as obviously absurd.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs decided on May 7 to hold an inquiry as to the aircraft production matter, Chairman Chamberlain making the announcement. At the same time the House Committee on Military Affairs decided that it would not investigate the matter since it believed that no criminality existed and that the production program was in a satisfactory state. Senator Chamberlain, in announcing the decision to take up the inquiry, said he had never seen the Borglum report or had any conversation with Mr. Borglum, but inferred the Borglum report had reference particularly to dishonest or pro-German transactions affecting the work of the Aircraft Board. "The Committee on Military Affairs," he added, "made a report on airplane production, without going into details as to the expenditure of money. The conclusions of the committee were the same as those reported by the Marshall committee and reached by Mr. Borglum—that there ought to be a centralization of effort in aircraft production. The President has undertaken to centralize the work under Mr. Ryan. I hope to see better results achieved by a man who, having been successful in his own affairs, is likely to be successful for the Government."

"There has been something radically wrong in the whole program. I have not been able to put my hand on the expenditure of the money, and I do not think there is any member of the committee who can account for the expenditure of anything like \$640,000,000. The committee, if it can have the consent of the Senate, is going to ascertain, if possible, where this money has been expended and where the delay has been occasioned. This committee is determined to do whatever necessary to win this war. If there is responsibility for a lack of speeding up this committee hopes to put its finger on the man or men who are responsible. It proposes to do that without fear. It does not propose to protect the reputation of any individuals who have been connected with any dishonest transactions, from the highest to the lowest. It is the purpose of the committee to find out and to point out to the country the men who are responsible, if such there be, and it does not propose to engage in any whitewashing process."

The only actual step taken in the investigation up to May 8 was the appointment by Attorney General Gregory of William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General, to conduct the inquiry for the Department of Justice. The reports that Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, and Col. E. A. Deeds had asked or intended asking for a court of inquiry in connection with the aircraft charges were confirmed on May 9, when Secretary of War Baker made a statement that he had for the present denied their request. The statement also reveals for the first time that Col. R. L. Montgomery had asked for a court of inquiry. Secretary Baker said: Gen. George O. Squier, Col. E. A. Deeds and Col. R. L. Montgomery have filed with me applications for the appointment of military boards or courts to examine into allegations in connection with their relation to aircraft production. The War Department is anxious to facilitate and expedite in every possible way the inquiry already instituted by the Department of Justice and the Senate Military Affairs Committee. A third examination of the same set of facts at the same time might delay the inquiry; and for that reason I shall hold these applications unacted upon for the immediate present."

U. S. ORDNANCE PLANT TO BE BUILT.

That an extensive ordnance plant for the manufacture of howitzers and large shells is to be constructed by the United States Government in the interior of the country under the supervision of the United States Steel Corporation was made known positively on May 9. The announcement was made by E. H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, who said: "At the solicitation of the Secretary of War the United States Steel Corporation has undertaken to construct and equip for and at the expense of the Government, upon a site to be located in the interior of the country, a plant for the manufacture of cannon and projectiles of large sizes and in great quantities; and to operate the same when finished."

"At best the time required will extend over a considerable period and the cost will be large; but the work will progress with all practicable speed and economy in the use of money will be practiced. It is hoped and expected the results will be creditable to the country. Officers of the corporation and of the subsidiary companies will receive no compensation for their services."

"General plans are being rapidly prepared and will soon be ready for examination by the Ordnance Department or other bureau, and when approved the corporation will be given a free hand in construction and operation, holding itself responsible for the faithful performance of the duty imposed by the terms of the contract. The corporation, in consequence of the magnitude of its business, most of which, directly or indirectly, is in aid of the military necessities of the Government and its allies, has hoped to avoid the necessity of engaging in work of the kind now entered upon, but was persuaded by the War Department that it was imperatively required under existing conditions."

REMITTED ROYALTIES ON LEWIS GUN.

Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, in remitting to the Government his share of the royalties on the Lewis machine gun, of his invention, has saved the Government the sum of \$75,700 on guns already sold to the United States. Besides, he has waived his share of the royalties on further deliveries, reducing the royalty from \$100 to \$50 on every gun delivered. This was made evident this week in a reference to the Comptroller of the Treasury regarding payments to the maker of the gun, the Savage Arms Company, of \$151,400 royalties at \$100 on 1,514 Lewis machine guns already delivered on account of a government order for 4,400 at \$500 a gun, plus royalty. The royalty was tentatively fixed in the original agree-

ment, payment to be held in escrow pending determination of the exact amount which the manufacturer would be compelled to pay the licensor of the patents.

The question involved, on announcement that Colonel Lewis had waived his royalty, thereby creating an overpayment of \$75,700, was as to the manner in which the money should be repaid to the Government. The Savage Arms Company wanted time and proposed a plan of partial payments by remission of part of the price of each gun in payments by the Government for future deliveries. Comptroller Warwick decided that the plan would not work, being in violation of law. Capt. P. A. Galleher, Ord. Dept., New York, is advised that he may lawfully make no payments for any guns delivered until the full amount of excess royalties shall have been refunded, or until the amount shall be used as a set-off against any sum which may be due said corporation for guns heretofore delivered.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATES.

Secretary of War Baker presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs on May 3 the War Department's revised estimates for the appropriation for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Mr. Baker refused to discuss or make public any figures given in his estimates, but "from committee members," as the Official Bulletin chastely puts it, the total was approximated about as follows: For the Quartermaster Corps, \$5,000,000,000; for the Ordnance Department, \$4,000,000,000; Corps of Engineers, \$1,000,000,000; pay of officers and men, \$3,000,000,000; Medical Department, \$1,000,000,000; Signal Corps for aviation purposes, \$1,000,000,000. It also became known that the estimates submitted were based on a force of not fewer than 3,000,000 men and 180,000 officers being in the field by July 1, 1919. The plan contemplates having 130,000 officers and 2,168,000 men, or a total of 2,298,000 in the field and in camps by July 1, 1918, and approximately an additional million to be placed in the field before the end of the fiscal year. The United States had at the time Secretary Baker prepared his appropriation bill 1,765,000 men and 120,000 officers in camp and in the field.

"I don't want to say anything in figures," said Secretary Baker when asked how large an army was contemplated, "because I don't want to be tied down to numbers. My objection to using numbers grows out of the fact that we want to raise just as large an army as will be needed, and I want the American people to feel confident that we are not going to be handicapped by numbers, but intend to raise an army that will be large enough in every respect."

All of the Army camps and cantonments are to be enlarged, and very materially enlarged, to take care of the training of the men to be raised in the next twelve months. Secretary Baker said that the General Staff had this question under careful consideration, and that the idea was to increase the size of existing training camps rather than establish new camps. These camps, it is estimated, now have facilities for training close to a million men at one time. Secretary Baker also made it clear that the total of \$15,000,000,000 involved in the estimates as revised for the new Army bill did not cover the whole cost of the Army for the next fiscal year. The \$15,000,000,000, he explained, was in addition to the large sums that would be carried in the fortifications appropriation bill, which covers the cost of heavy ordnance both here and overseas. It was emphasized that although estimates were submitted on the basis of an army of a certain size, Congress was being asked for blanket authority for the President to raise all the men needed, and the approximate figures of \$15,000,000,000 could be increased by deficiency appropriations.

Brig. Gen. Tracy C. Dickinson, N.A., attached to the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, appeared before the committee on May 6 to present the needs of the Ordnance Department in detail. He asked the committee for 220,000 machine guns for aviation. The request was taken to indicate that a great aircraft offensive is planned, and recalled Secretary Baker's statement that 2,200 fighting planes would be in use by the American Army by July 1. These are of foreign make. General Dickinson said that the cost plus basis of letting contracts is not economical, and that the Government had been "stuck" on cost plus contracts to the extent of millions of dollars. Later, he said, had taken advantage of this situation. On the more encouraging side of the ordnance question the committee was told that the Ordnance Department expects soon to keep abreast of requirements and the prospect for a greatly increased output of pistols is good. Facilities are constantly being expanded on all ordnance work, it was said, as new fields are available and the Army increases. It was brought out that of the total for ordnance nearly \$1,000,000,000 is for trench warfare. Bombs, grenades, etc., are being produced in quantities that outdistance any preparations contemplated a few weeks ago. Small arms ammunition is being turned out in immense quantities. The program for tanks and their accompanying armored cars has been expanded. Tanks "well into the thousands" are being constructed. They are of the most approved type.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, told the House Committee on Military Affairs on May 6 that the Army program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, would involve an expenditure of \$3,378,802,801 for light ordnance. Expenditures for heavy ordnance, to be taken care of in the Fortifications bill, are expected to total approximately \$7,000,000,000.

On May 8 Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, appeared before the committee and presented estimates for \$15,000,000, which is \$3,000,000 more than draft expenditures this year. Quarterly registrations will make the increased expenditure necessary. General Crowder stated. The nation-wide round-up of all draft registrants who have been unfairly classified, particularly the large number of skilled "experts," "essential farmers" and "vital" government employees, is one of the larger items for the appropriations, General Crowder said.

Chairman Dent read a letter from President Wilson saying that the President had not been fully informed when he announced that he favored giving credit for volunteers and that he was now opposed to the plan. The President pointed out that volunteers are placed in Class Five, which amounts to giving credit to the communities from which they are drawn.

Secretary of War Baker; Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff; Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer; Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly, Chief of the Division of Military Aeronautics; William C. Potter, Chief of the Equipment Division, and other officials of the War Department attended an informal inquiry into aviation matters by the committee on May 7. The committee was shown that of the \$640,-

000,000 appropriated for aviation, \$307,000,000 had actually been expended, and of the unexpended balance contracts to the extent of \$270,000,000 had been made. Witnesses before the committee stated that there was absolutely nothing to indicate criminality anywhere. It was admitted that there had been delays that apparently were unavoidable in many cases. The committee continued its consideration of the subject on the following day in connection with the \$1,032,000,000 asked by the War Department for aeronautics.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Military Academy Bill.

The House on May 4 passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, H.R. 11185, appropriating for the fiscal year 1918-1919 about \$2,228,000, of which \$786,693.30 is for buildings and grounds. Construction appropriations include: For new cadet laundry, \$125,000; east wing to present Artillery gun shed, \$25,000; Q.M.C. garage, \$10,000; enlarging Military Academy to accommodate authorized number of cadets—construction of cadet barracks and headquarters, \$444,000; eight sets married officers' quarters, \$60,000; twenty sets bachelor officers' quarters, \$60,000.

Mr. Dent said, regarding the size of the corps: "When we passed the bill doubling the capacity of the Academy so as to constitute a corps of 1,332 cadets, at first the Department made a regulation that that increase should be in four annual increments. There was so much complaint on that subject by the Members of the House and Senators that the regulation was changed, and General McCain informed me that every Member of Congress was given an opportunity to make an appointment, and that the reason that they are not full up, according to the 1,332, as provided by law, is because of the number of failures of the appointees."

The old hotel came in for a few words from Mr. Platt, who said: "The old hotel at West Point should be torn down and rebuilt. It was built nearly 100 years ago, and is a disgrace to the country. They had to pile manure around the water pipes to keep them from freezing last winter, and there were only one or two toilets in the house that they could keep from freezing up. The parents of the cadets have no other place to go than to this hotel, and the men are not allowed to go off the reservation. Something ought to be done about this hotel in the near future. I wanted to call attention to that, because I hope when we get a little bit loose from war indebtedness and can do something, we will build a new hotel at West Point, or let somebody else build it."

Age for Admission to Naval Academy.

The Senate on May 8 concurred in the House amendment of S. 3402, to fix the age limit for candidates for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy. The bill as it now goes to the President reads: "That hereafter all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must be not less than sixteen years of age or more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Academy. Provided, That the foregoing shall not apply to candidates for midshipmen designated for entrance to the Academy in 1918."

The Chaplains' Bill.

The Senate on May 6 passed S. 4409, to amend Section 15 of the National Defense Act, relating to appointment of chaplains. A similar bill passed the House and Senate, but was vetoed by the President, because he thought the last provision in the bill was susceptible of a wrong construction. He therefore suggested an amendment, which has been inserted in the bill as now passed. The text follows:

Sec. 15. Chaplains: The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the Army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in the Service, one for each 1,200 officers and men in all branches of the Military Establishment, with rank, pay and allowances as now authorized by law: Provided, That there shall be assigned at least one chaplain for each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery and Engineers: Provided further, That the persons appointed under this act shall be duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization and of good standing therein, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: And provided further, That no person shall be appointed chaplain in the Army who on the date of appointment is more than forty-five years of age.

Punishing Crimes Against Men in the Services.

Favorably reporting the bill S. 4423, to amend Section 272, Penal Code, so as to include among those crimes punishable by a Federal court, crimes "committed upon the person of any officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States while said officer or enlisted man is engaged in the performance of his official duties," quotes from a letter of the Secretary of War, reading, in part, as follows:

"An assault or crime of violence committed by an individual on an officer or enlisted man of the U.S. Army, unless coupled with a criminal conspiracy, is not a Federal offense, unless committed in certain special locations. In other words, an individual who has no grievance against the officer or soldier, except on account of his official position and for the discharge of his official duty, may commit a serious crime against such officer or soldier and be immune from Federal prosecution. One of the difficulties in the recent Houston riot cases was the fact that the assault on Corporal Baltimore, a soldier in the discharge of his duty as a military police, was not a Federal offense. In fact, there is reason to believe that if assurance had been given that Sparks, the local policeman who committed the assault and battery, would be prosecuted in the Federal courts at the time Baltimore was returned to camp, such fact would probably have settled the trouble. When an enlisted man is placed in a position of danger as, for example, a sentinel on a bridge or as a military policeman in certain sections of certain cities, it is believed that the Government should afford such man all possible protection; it is further believed that a Federal statute making assault upon a servant of the Government a Federal offense, would tend to extend to him that protection which he has a right to expect. Wherever a soldier stands in his uniform in the performance of his duties within the territorial limits of the United States, it seems that Congress may vest in the Federal courts jurisdiction to punish crimes committed upon the person of a soldier in any such place."

The Espionage Act.

The Espionage Act, H.R. 8753, as agreed to in conference, has gone to the President. Penalties of twenty years' imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000, or both, are provided in the bill for those convicted of uttering or printing disloyal, abusive, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous, or abusive language about the United States or the

Government, or the form of government, or the flag, and for those who are convicted of favoring Germany or her allies in the present war. The conferees had stricken out the following lines: "Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the liberty or impairing the right of any individual to publish or speak what is true, with good motives, and for justifiable ends."

Increase Pensions, Civil War Veterans.

The House on May 6 passed H.R. 9950, to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. As passed the bill reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That the rate of pension of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and was honorably discharged therefrom, and who is now in receipt of a pension or shall hereafter be granted a pension under the provisions of any general law, or is now pensioned under a special act of Congress, and who is entitled to a pension less than \$35 per month, shall be \$25 per month.

In case such person has reached the age of seventy years and served one year, rate of pension shall be \$26 per month; one and one-half years, \$28; two years, \$30; two and one-half years, \$31; three years or over, \$32.50 per month.

In case such person has reached the age of seventy-five years and served ninety days, \$27 per month; six months, \$29; one year, \$31; one and one-half years, \$32; two years or over, \$33 per month.

That any person who served in the military or naval service of the U.S. during the Civil War and who was honorably discharged, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty, resulting in his disability, is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the rate of \$39 per month, without regard to the length of service or age.

Sec. 2. That any person who served in the military or naval service of the U.S. during the Civil War and who was honorably discharged therefrom, and who is now pensioned or shall hereafter be pensioned under any general law, or who is now pensioned under special act of Congress at a rate of \$20 per month or more, shall be entitled upon passage of this act to receive in lieu thereof a rate which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, in multiples of fifty cents, nearest approximating thirty per cent. additional to the present rate: Provided, That no rate of pension shall be granted under the provisions of this act in excess of \$50 per month: Provided further, That no pension heretofore granted shall be reduced by this act.

Sec. 3. That no pensioner shall be entitled to receive any benefits under the provisions of this act for any period during which he shall be an inmate of any State or national soldiers' home; and the provisions of this act shall not apply to any pensioner whose net annual income from all sources, including his pension, is \$1,000 or more.

Sec. 4. That the increased rates of pension provided by this act shall commence from date of approval of said act, or, in case of original pensions hereafter allowed, from date of commencement of such pensions as provided by existing laws.

Sec. 5. That no attorney shall be recognized and no attorney fees shall be paid for the presentation or prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act.

The House on May 6 passed H.R. 9093, to amend Section 2, Act of Sept. 8, 1916, relating to widows' pensions in the case of those who had been dropped on account of marriage where a widow is subsequently divorced or her non-soldier husband dies.

The House on May 6 passed H.J. Res. 255, authorizing the readmission to the United States of certain aliens who have been conscripted or have volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or co-belligerent forces.

The conferees on May 6 reported acceptance of the House amendment of the bill S. 3903, authorizing the President during the existing emergency to sell supplies, materials, equipment, or other property, heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired, or manufactured by the United States, in connection with, or incidental to, the prosecution of the war.

The Senate on May 6 passed S. 4471, to declare unlawful associations purposing by force, violence, or injury to bring about any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change in the United States, and prescribing punishment for persons engaged in the activities of such associations. This bill is particularly aimed to reach such organizations as the Industrial Workers of the World.

Favorable report was made in the Senate May 4 on S. 2704, to appropriate \$316,941 for acquisition of land as an addition to Leon Springs Military Reservation, Texas.

Favorable report was made to the Senate on May 3 on the bill S. 4365, to authorize the President to make provision for the care and treatment of persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States who are citizens of any nation at war with a nation with which the United States is at war.

Senator Calder on May 2 submitted an amendment proposing to provide temporary increased rank for officers of the U.S. Coast Guard while operating as a part of the Navy during the period of the present war, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Senator Gallinger on May 4 submitted an amendment which he proposes to offer to the Naval Appropriation bill, viz., to strike out the provisions against the use of stop-watch or other time-saving devices and payment of bonuses.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT AMENDED.

The House on May 9, by a vote of 234 to 90, adopted the conference report on S.J. Res. 124, to amend the Selective Service Act in its provisions for registration for the draft. Accepting the suggestion of President Wilson, who originally recommended that in the next draft credit be given to the states for volunteers, but later reversed his position, the House consents to the elimination of its amendment authorizing credits on quotas for volunteers and thus also reverses itself. The House by a vote of 182 to 118 rejected the Senate provision exempting theological and medical students from the next draft.

The bill as agreed to provides for calling out of eligibles in Class 1 before other classes are invaded and sets aside the quota based on population of the states and communities. After Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs read a second letter from the President on this subject, the House agreed to a recess from its amendment providing that in the draft quotas each community shall get credit for its volunteers. Mr. Dent said the issue was not worth a protracted fight in conference, and since he President had changed his position on the matter he asked the House to yield. The objection to the amendment from the point of view of the office of the Provost Marshal General was that with the exhaustion of the present Class 1 all these young men would come into the Service at or about the same time, thereby making up regiments composed almost wholly of the very young men instead

of the mixed lot ranging from the age of twenty-one to that of thirty-one, which gives a more stable body.

The House conferees, by striking out the Senate's provision that such persons as the President might designate should be exempt from registration and substituting for it their own, i.e., "except such persons as are exempt from registration under the Act of May 18, 1917" (Selective Service Act) have made it impossible to accomplish what the Senate bill contemplated, namely: That all such men as might actually be in the Service when the registry is ordered might be saved from the annoyance of having to register; and incidentally save the Provost Marshal General's office the detail of having to provide the machinery in this country and with the forces abroad for such registry. As the joint resolution now stands members of the U.S. Coast Guard, Naval Reserve and all similar organizations, even if in actual service, provided they are not especially exempted from registration by the original bill and its amendments, will have to be registered, and it will create very great feeling of unrest when this is done.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 153, Mr. Owen.—Requesting the President to invite the entente allies to enter into a treaty declaring the fundamental rules of international relationship and to bring to the knowledge of the commercial and financial world the knowledge of the commercial and financial world that this war they shall be visited with assured commercial and financial loss so long as they refuse to conform to the reasonable rules of international law and so long as they maintain militarism and defend the immoral doctrine that "might makes right" and deny to smaller nations the right to unembarrassed self-determination.

Sec. 2. Defines the fundamental principles of international relationship and of international law upon which the future peace of the world must depend.

Sec. 3. Provides for a boycott against German commerce.

S. 4452, Mr. Williams.—To amend War Risk Insurance Act. Would amend Sec. 200 (allowments and family allowances) to read: "Sec. 200. That the provisions of this article shall apply to all enlisted men in the military or naval forces of the United States, except the Philippine Scouts, the insular force of the Navy, and the Samoan armed guard of the Navy." Makes various amendments as to the manner of making of allotments to dependents, the payment of disability compensation and applications for insurance.

S. 4494, Mr. Calder.—To grant half railroad rates to enlisted men in the military or naval service.

H.R. 337, Mr. Griffin.—Requests the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Speaker of the House if not incompatible with public interest, names, addresses and occupations of all persons employed by the Navy Department, or any bureau thereof, who have accepted service at a salary of \$1 per year, giving details as to the work to which such persons have been assigned, and their relation if any to concerns holding contracts with the Navy Department.

H.J. Res. 285, Mr. Vane.—That it is hereby recommended that the parents, sisters, brothers and wives of those who lose their lives in the active service of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States of America shall wear a badge of honor in lieu of the "habit" of mourning. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized and directed to designate with approval of the President, such insinias which can be readily designated by those who have lost a son, brother, husband or father in active duty as a member of Army, Navy or Marine Corps of U.S. in the war with Germany and Austria.

H.J. Res. 286, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, and 287, Mr. James.—To authorize the appointment of a committee of Members of the House of Representatives and Senate to visit Europe for the purpose of investigating and examining into the condition and progress of the war being waged by Germany and her allies against France and other allies of the United States.

H.J. Res. 288.—Mr. Hull of Tennessee.—Authorizing an investigation and report accompanied by draft of any needed legislation relative to the care, re-education, training and re-fitting of the Nation's soldiers and sailors discharged in the present war.

H.J. Res. 289, Mr. Shallenberger.—For the appointment of four members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: George H. Wood, of Ohio; James C. Catherwood, of Illinois; John C. Nelson, of Indiana; and Menander Dennett, of Maine, to succeed G. H. Wood, J. C. Catherwood, J. C. Nelson and J. W. West, whose terms expired April 21, 1918.

H.R. 11660, Mr. Haskell.—To provide one-half railroad fares to persons in military service upon all passenger trains of the railroads and systems of transportation in the possession, use, control and operation of the United States Government.

H.R. 11675, Mr. Hayes.—To restore Major Robert H. Peck, of the Regular Army, to the place in the line list he would have occupied had he not been separated from the Service.

H.R. 11723, Mr. Hayden.—To reinstate Cecil Floyd Charlton as a passed surgeon in the U.S.N.

H.R. 11800, Mr. Harrison of Mississippi.—Providing for employment by the U.S. Government of disabled soldiers and sailors of the U.S. forces, and prescribing preference to be extended them in filling clerical and other vacancies.

H.R. 11849, Mr. Dent.—That, during the present emergency, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force, over and above that now authorized by the Act of May 18, 1918, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," of one million enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said Act of May 18, 1917, or any Act or Acts amendatory thereof. Sec. 2. That the President is further authorized, during the present emergency, in his discretion and at such time or times as he may determine, to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force of not to exceed two million enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary, under the same terms and provisions as provided in Sec. 1 of this Act: Provided, That the total number of enlisted men now drafted or to be hereafter drafted under this Act, the said Act of May 18, 1917, or any Act or Acts amendatory thereof, shall not exceed four million.

H.R. 11870, Mr. Hicks.—To provide that duly certified first-class mail matter of officers, nurses and enlisted men in the service of the United States during the present war shall be forwarded without payment of postage.

H.R. 11872, Mr. Siegel.—To provide for allowances for and minimum pay of Army field clerks, to provide for increased pay to Army field clerks for service beyond the continental limits of the United States, and to provide quarters or commutation thereof to Army field clerks in certain cases. Same as S. 4451, page 1366, our issue of May 4.

H.R. 11875, Mr. Gard.—To authorize the acquisition by the United States during the period of the present war of private property of any and all kinds, real, personal and mixed, needed for the national security and defense or the conduct of the Government, to provide a method of such acquisition.

H.R. 11876, Mr. Gard.—To amend Sec. 95 of the Criminal Code relating to false vouchers and to unauthorized sale of clothing and equipment belonging to the Government.

H.R. 11894, Mr. Sanford.—To establish a Congressional Army War Service Bureau, to which shall be referred for prompt consideration and decision all correspondence received by Members of Congress relating to appointments, commissions, promotions, transfers, assignments and general disposition of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army. The bureau and its divisions shall have such deputies, assistants, clerks and other employees as may be from time to time provided by Congress. The bureau shall, by and under the direc-

tion of the Secretary of War, make use of employees of the War Department and of officers and enlisted men of the Army on the active or retired list to such extent as may be necessary for the proper and expeditious transaction of its business.

It shall be the duty of the directors of the Congressional Army War Service Bureau, under rules and regulations as Secretary of War shall prescribe, to reply to letters, telegrams and other forms of correspondence addressed to Senators and Representatives, relating to the personnel of the Army, and to furnish information in accordance with Army regulations, military orders and general orders. But no recommendation of any person who shall apply for appointment, commission, promotion, transfer or assignment in the military service of the United States, which may be given by any Senator or Member, except as to character and residence of applicant, shall be received or considered by any official or employee of the War Department or of the bureau created by this Act or by any officer of the United States Army.

H.R. 11921, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—To authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. James W. Seely, U.S. Army, retired, to the rank and position of major general, U.S. Army, retired.

H.R. 11931, Mr. Emerson.—To punish profiteers, spies and dynamiters.

H.R. 11980, Mr. Caldwell.—For increasing the efficiency of Army bands.

ARMY ORDNANCE PRODUCTION DELAYED.

Through a preliminary survey made by a special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs it became known on May 5 that the production of all kinds of Army ordnance is behind schedule, according to the members of the subcommittee, particular stress being laid on the fact that deliveries of the heavy Browning machine gun had not begun up to the end of April. It was also stated that the manufacture of the three-inch and heavier types of field artillery is steadily falling behind the program of production scheduled by the Ordnance Department. Publication of these statements brought forth, on the following day, an announcement that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs would conduct an investigation of ordnance production, the investigation beginning simultaneously with the issuing of the announcement.

Brig. Gen. Tracy C. Dickson, N.A., appeared before the Senate committee at the opening of the investigation which was in executive session, but in accordance with a not unusual proceeding reports of what went on in the committee room appeared in the daily papers. According to these the members of the committee began with an inquiry as to reported shortages in the heavy Browning machine guns. To their questions General Dickson replied that no heavy Browning machine guns had been delivered by the Colt's Arms Company. Mr. Kahn asked why the War Department had not reported the failure before this. General Dickson said that the Ordnance Department was at a loss to understand the inability of the contractors to deliver the goods in schedule time. He advised that the committee defer the proposed inquiry until an investigation, set in motion by the War Department, on the same day, had been concluded. With the understanding that the committee would be advised of the situation as soon as the officers sent to make investigation had reported, it was decided by the committee not to make an independent inquiry. No explanation for the reported failure of the Colt Company was offered by General Dickson except disorganization in the works due to the draft and labor troubles. These, members of the committee asserted, were not so widespread as to account for the alleged failures. Light Browning automatics were being made by five factories, General Dickson testified, and the production of these guns was reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. Rifle production was reported to be up to standard, and sufficient rifles are now being made to supply the soldiers in the field, here and abroad.

Further reports of the subcommittee's investigations became public on May 8. One member was quoted as declaring that the delay in ordnance production "is comparable only to the failure of the aircraft program." Other members of the subcommittee are reported as saying it had discovered that "production to date of the most important three pieces of field artillery, the 9.2-inch heavy guns, 8-inch howitzers and 6-inch howitzers, had been pitifully small." In the case of the 9.2 guns "the committee had been told that not one of these pieces will be delivered in time to be of use in France this year." With regard to the 8-inch and 6-inch howitzers it was added, "deliveries would be so small this year as to be negligible in figuring the means at the Army's disposal for turning the tide against Germany." It was also stated by these members that "months were wasted in absolutely futile attempts by American ordnance experts in trying to improve details of British, French and Italian gun carriages. Failure to improve those models forced the Ordnance Department finally to adopt the foreign carriage designs for our guns." The one bright spot the special subcommittee found in its investigations was that the American adaptation of the French 75mm. gun "was proceeding well and within a few months these guns will be delivered in quantity."

In reply to an inquiry regarding the production of Browning guns Secretary of War Baker made the following statement on May 8: "I have inquired into the question of the production of light and heavy Browning guns. No question seems to have been raised as to the production of the light type, which is coming through in quantity. Early manufacturers' estimates as to the heavy type were perhaps more optimistic than were justified. The estimate of the Ordnance Department, however, in January, had been met and is being met by the production figure. Some of the heavy Browning guns have actually been produced, and there is every indication that they will be forthcoming in increasing and substantial numbers. In the meantime there is no present shortage in light or heavy machine guns, either in France or America, and no shortage in prospect."

It is a question just what the Secretary meant by "production figures," and whether he did not, in referring to heavy Brownings already produced, have in mind the few model guns of that type that were got ready for the public demonstration held at Washington some weeks ago, and not to guns produced in the regular course of manufacture. This, at least, was the contention of some of the members of the Senate committee, who, despite the Secretary's statement, still held that not a single heavy Browning is yet finished that has been manufactured under the regular routine that will eventually send them in quantity to France.

Officials of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., in Hartford, Conn., declined on May 7 to give out information that would either confirm or deny the reports regarding the alleged failure in the production of heavy Browning guns, according to a special dispatch to the New York Times. This dispatch adds that it is asserted that many of the statements made in the newspapers are beyond belief. One said that 3,000 Browning heavy guns were to be delivered in June of this year. This statement

is said to be absolutely untrue, as it would be a physical impossibility to manufacture and deliver that number of guns by next month. Another article said that no Browning guns could be delivered this year. It is asserted that all promised deliveries will be made by the Colt Company. Nearly a year ago the company discontinued its commercial business, and at the present time it is engaged in Government work to the extent of at least ninety-five per cent. of production.

Despite serious delay in the manufacture of heavy Browning machine guns, American factories are turning out 500 machine guns of various types daily, said a special dispatch to the New York World on May 7. This continues: Ordnance experts said that this number will steadily increase. The expectation is that a maximum of 1,500 machine guns a day will be reached by Nov. 1. Meanwhile, there will be constant production increase during the next three months. An important factor contributing to the delay in the production of heavy Browning guns was the decision to change the sight to conform to metric readings on French maps. This is said to have caused a delay of about one month. The change was considered of sufficient importance to justify this delay.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

All records for rapid construction of a ship were broken on May 5, when the 5,548-ton steel collier Tuckahoe was launched at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N.J. The keel of this ship was laid on April 8, and only twenty-seven days were required to prepare the hull for launching. The boat was ninety per cent. completed when it was launched and it will be completed within fifteen days, according to the expectations of the builders.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., formally accepted the Knights of Columbus hut at the Pelham Bay (N.Y.) Naval Training Station on May 4. The acceptance was preceded by an elaborate ceremony, which included the dedication of the building by Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, chaplain-general of all the Catholic forces at home and abroad. Presentation of the hut, which is similar to those erected by the Y.M.C.A. at all cantonments, was made by Dr. William P. Larkin, a member of the board of directors of the Knights of Columbus. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who was expected to accept the building, was unable to be present and Admiral Usher acted for him.

No Civilian Chief for Navy Intelligence Section.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has made it clearly understood that there is no basis for the report that a civilian will be selected as chief of the Navy Intelligence Bureau. The position is one that has never been held by a civilian, and the Secretary has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the present head of that branch of the Navy, Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., who is likely to remain for some time in his present assignment.

New Hospital Ships Meet Every Requirement.

Letters received from Navy medical officers who are attached to the new Navy hospital ships Mercy and Comfort speak in the highest terms of the vessels and of the completeness of the equipment which has been installed in the ships.

Our Warships in European Waters.

The United States has now 150 warships in European waters, manned by between 40,000 and 50,000 sailors and Marines, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said on May 3 in an address delivered at the Brooklyn, N.Y., Y.M.C.A. He added: "I must be careful what I say for fear of being court-martialed," he remarked, "but I do not think that it is telling any secret that hardly a day passes that we do not add one ship to that fleet in European waters. Admiral Nelson said that there were two ways of winning a war on the sea—by seeking out and destroying the enemy fleet on the high seas and by bottling it up in port and preventing it from getting out. So far the British navy has succeeded in bottling up the enemy fleet in port. We do not expect that there is any danger of the German fleet ever getting control of the seas. Of course, as far as the underwater craft is concerned, we would be wrong to give the impression that the menace is ended, for sinkings occur every day and will continue. We can thank God that the transportation of troops has been carried on with such very small losses. We must not be blind to the fact that it is possible that we may lose a transport now and then, but we are daily increasing not so much the defensive against the submarines as we are the offensive. In other words, we are building now not on the plan of waiting till we see his periscope alongside, but we are going after him and giving him no rest day or night. We believe that the general average of losses due to submarines will not merely remain stationary, but will decrease as time goes on." Mr. Roosevelt said that he believes that one lesson which the country had firmly learned from the war was the principle of universal service, and that universal service was bound to be a national policy in the future.

Navy Casualties.

The Navy Department reports the following casualties on May 9: Edward Augustus Smith, jr., quartermaster, first class (aviation), killed April 30 in an airplane accident in France. The body was not recovered; Francis Albert Tuttle, hospital apprentice, U.S.N., slightly wounded in action with the enemy on April 28, 1918; Cirilo Acosta, native seaman, second class, U.S.N., killed on the U.S.S. Pompey while discharging coal on May 7, 1918.

Cecil Lester Smith, yeoman, second class, attached to U.S. Naval Headquarters, London, England, died May 6 of injuries received in a motor-bus accident; Chalmers L. Pollitt, electrician, second class, U.S.N.R.F., drowned while bathing at Ocean Beach, San Diego, Cal., on May 5; Charles Warleb, jr., seaman, second class, U.S.N., drowned at Cape May, N.J., May 5.

Commenting a few days ago upon the amount of talk going on at the Capitol regarding the inefficiency in certain branches of the Army and the constant tendency of members of Congress to criticize everything that was done by the War Department an observer who was in position to be well informed as to the matter remarked that he believed there were but two members of the United States Senate who had not interfered at the War Department in behalf of officers who were about to be removed from the Service for inefficiency. There has been much comment on the frequency of the visits of some members of Congress to the department and these

visits, it may be stated, are usually made in an endeavor to prevail upon the officials of the War Department to retain in the Service some officer who has been found deficient or inefficient for good and sufficient reason. Rarely has it been true that an officer has been discharged under the broad power now vested in the President and as the result of reports from boards of officers without vehement protests from members of one or the other branch of Congress.

Owing to the fact that the 1917 war fund of the American Red Cross has been practically exhausted by appropriations for the welfare of the men in our military and naval forces, for those dependent on them, and "for the yet more urgent necessities of our Allies, military and civilian, who have long borne the brunt of the war," the President has issued a proclamation defining the week beginning May 20 as "Red Cross Week," during which "the people of the United States will be called upon again to give generously to the continuation of the important work of relieving distress, restoring the waste of war, and assisting in maintaining the morale of our own troops and the troops and peoples of our Allies by this manifestation of effort and sacrifice on the part of those, who, though not privileged to bear arms, are of one spirit, purpose, and determination with our warriors."

Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., replying to a toast to the U.S. Navy at a dinner given in honor of the officers and men of the United States forces, in London on May 8, said: "We know the submarine reached its highest point in April of last year. It has since been going steadily down. In the meantime the new tonnage constructed by the Allies has been gradually increasing until the corner has nearly been turned, and we hope within the next fortnight the construction in the aggregate will beat the rate of destruction. We feel assured that the time of our recovery has come."

Camouflage camps or classes for training women in camouflage work are not recognized or authorized by the War Department. Because of the nature of camouflage work, which is carried on not only behind the lines, but near the front, and because the workers in camouflage are for the most part scenic artists, moving picture mechanics, etc., the work is not fitted for women, the department holds.

THE NAVY.

We omit the mail address of vessels of the Navy this week. The only changes since we published the list in our issue of last week, page 1348, are the following: Chatham, Mercurius, Muscatine, Norlina, Pastores and William Isom should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York city.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 7, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. C. M. Austin a lieut. comdr. from May 23, 1917, 1918: Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants from March 7, 1918: C. M. Cooke, jr., M. S. Bennion, W. E. Brown, C. C. Jersey, E. C. Metz, F. C. Sherman, J. O. Hoffman, jr., J. L. Rihelidaffer, A. Y. Lanphier, G. L. Dickson, S. B. Macfarlane, E. W. Spencer, jr., R. W. Paine, L. P. Smith, W. E. Baughman, H. S. Jeans, E. B. Lapham, C. Y. Johnston, E. D. Capehart, J. L. Nielson, F. C. McCord, A. Loder, J. W. Reeves, jr., G. B. Vroom, G. F. Howell, S. Picking, F. M. Collier, W. F. Callaway, H. R. Glennon, R. E. Dennett, C. G. McCord, W. J. Butler, R. H. English, C. Q. Wright, jr., and J. G. B. Gromer.

Ensign H. A. Ward lieut. (j.g.) from June 6, 1917.

Surg. A. J. Geiger med. inspr., rank comdr., from Jan. 1, 1918.

Civil Engr. De W. C. Webb civil engineer, rank comdr., from Feb. 1, 1918.

Boatswain J. J. Joyce chief boatswain from Feb. 19, 1918.

Mach. A. A. Bopper chief machinist from June 27, 1918, pursuant to a decision of the Court of Claims. Renomination.)

Lieut. W. C. Faus lieut. comdr., temp., from March 21, 1918.

Lieut. Radford Moses lieut. comdr., temp., from March 22, 1918.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. E. Denny lieut., temp., from March 21, 1918.

Lieut. (j.g.) T. F. C. Walker lieut., temp., from March 22, 1918.

Carp. Daniel Campbell ensign, temp., from Oct. 11, 1917.

Temporary warrant officers to be ensigns, temp., from May 1, 1918: E. Childs, G. H. Toepfer, H. J. Behrends, H. M. James, W. H. Meyer, W. F. Roseman, J. A. Ouellet, H. E. Haynes, G. A. C. Leutritz, T. Noland, W. A. Krueck, L. J. Sutton, J. B. Mangham, A. O. Schory, L. C. Crow, J. G. McFarland, S. P. Swynenburg, J. C. Wilkins, J. Reid, C. R. Shaw, J. C. Humphrey, P. J. Sullivan, J. J. Coogan and H. A. Anderson.

Enlisted men to be ensigns, temp., from May 1, 1918: W. G. Burgess, A. E. Le Gros, W. E. Bringham, R. E. Dwyer, L. C. Poole, C. O. Rounds, H. J. Wilker, G. W. Brown, J. C. Quick, C. E. Beach, C. G. Fendall, J. M. O'Neill, J. S. Daner, J. P. Dix, G. F. Hulse, R. E. Davenport, R. B. Raymond, jr., L. Verbrugge, R. L. Morrissey, W. Hansen, G. W. Adams and R. Winzer.

Ensigns of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns, Navy, temp., from May 1, 1918: C. J. Ingersoll, A. J. Courtney and E. J. Birmingham.

Ensign J. B. Coon, N.N.V., to be ensign, Navy, temp., from May 1, 1918.

Pharmacists to be assistant surgeons, rank lieut. (j.g.), temp., from May 1, 1918: J. A. Winterbottom, J. Haupt, O. E. Reinhardt, R. E. Weaver, O. Schaffer, T. A. Stareck, P. V. Tuttle, C. A. Setterstrom, J. Holden, F. A. Payne, T. E. Kent, H. L. Gall, A. F. Bigelow, T. B. Weaver, P. F. Dickens, H. O. Kellers, A. A. Benhard, C. F. Wood, E. G. Dickinson, R. Alkman, J. H. Barton, E. G. Swann, W. T. Goldberg, T. J. Murphy, J. H. Schreier, L. Zembach, J. A. Ortolan, A. T. Schwartz, J. C. Gill, A. J. Link, DeW. C. Allen, S. J. Beckelman, F. H. Stewart, E. O. Eastman, W. W. Wade, W. M. Benton, H. B. Schreurs, L. Nottingham, H. B. Sanford, O. P. Dean, N. F. Smith, O. E. Snider, G. D. Sipe, B. W. Claggett, E. L. Sleeth, J. Harris, R. J. Youngkin, W. H. MacWilliams, R. C. Rowe, W. R. Joiner, G. L. Crain, P. Hapke, L. H. French, L. C. Sims, E. R. McCall, N. W. Parke, E. G. Danlan, C. F. Hinnant, E. G. Dennis, E. J. Kinkaid, W. T. Minnick, R. R. Hinnant, J. G. Baisch, H. C. Roe, C. Peak and B. L. Brannon.

Pay clerks to be assistant paymasters, rank ensign, temp., from Jan. 1, 1918: S. I. Marks, W. E. Brown and H. E. Gross.

C.M.O. 22, MARCH 16, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

Ensign Patrick J. Ford, U.S. N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. Feb. 2, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Douglas, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and found guilty of the following charges: 1. Neglect of duty; 11. Through negligence suffering a vessel of the Navy to be stranded.

Sentence.—To be placed at the foot of the list of boatswains, U.S. Naval Reserve Force.

Recommendation of the Judge Advocate General.—The Judge Advocate General on March 13 placed an endorsement on the record in part as follows: "This sentence as adjudged is clearly objectionable, in that it is incongruous and to a certain extent indeterminate in character, and furthermore its approval would establish a precedent of doubtful expediency. It is incongruous in that by the wording of the sentence this officer is not reduced in rank. A sentence should be construed with exactness, not-

ing implied nor read into it, and the sentence adjudged in this case does not provide for the reduction or even disenrollment of this officer from the rank of ensign to that of boatswain, but places him at the foot of the list of boatswains. He would, therefore, still hold the provisional enrollment of an ensign and be entitled to the pay thereof, but for the purposes of precedence would be at the foot of the list of boatswains. The sentence is to a certain extent indeterminate in view of the fact that at the present time there appears to be no list maintained showing the relative rank or position of officers serving under provisional enrollment in the Naval Reserve Force, and consequently being placed at the foot of a non-existing list is of no effect. Subject to the foregoing remarks, I have, therefore, to recommend that the proceedings and findings in the case of Ensign Ford be approved, but in view of the facts set forth above that the sentence be disapproved."

Action of the Secretary of the Navy.—The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation concurred in the endorsement of the Judge Advocate General. Secretary Daniels approved the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General, concurred in by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and said: "As an entirely separate and independent action, it was ordered, by the Department, that the rank of Ensign Ford be changed to that of boatswain."

M.C.O. 23, MAY 3, 1918, U.S.M.C.

410. Calls the attention of officers of the Marine Corps to the fact that the non-observance by reporting seniors of the provisions of Para. 8, 9 and 10, Art. 707, Naval Instructions, and of Marine Corps Orders No. 23 (Series 1917), is necessitating a large amount of correspondence in regard to reports on fitness of officers that can and should be avoided.

411. Publishes a circular letter from the Bureau of Navigation relative to the allotment of pay of members of the naval service, which is applicable to all officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

C.M.O. 28, 1918, NAVY DEPT.

Ensign (T) Thomas W. Mather, U.S.N., was tried by G.C.M. on Jan. 31, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Vestal, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on the following charge: Through negligence suffering a vessel of the United States Navy to be lost by fire.

Findings.—First, second and fourth specifications of the charge "proved in part," the third specification of the charge "not proved," and the accused "guilty" of the charge.

Sentence.—"To be dismissed from the United States naval service."

Recommendation to Clemency.—The following unanimous recommendation to clemency was spread upon the record: "In consideration of his inexperience in the naval service, we recommend Ensign Mather to the clemency of the reviewing authority."

Action of the Convening Authority.—"The convening authority notes the reference of the court to the inexperience of the accused and the consequent unanimous recommendation to clemency, but punishment is largely a warning to others, and it appears to the convening authority that for temporary or reserve officers, loss of numbers amounts to so little in the way of punishment, that there is no practicable mitigation of the sentence of dismissal, except that of entire remission and this step the convening authority is not willing to take."

Recommendation of the Judge Advocate General.—The Judge Advocate General placed an endorsement on the record in part as follows: "It is noted that the accused in this case was tried on the charge of 'Through negligence suffering a vessel of the United States to be lost by fire,' and, by reason of the substitution by the court of other words for those contained in the specifications, he was found guilty of failure and negligence, or neglect, as a consequence of which 'adequate measures were not taken to prevent the spread of flames and the consequent destruction of the ship.' (Naval Digest, 1918, p. 238, par. 27.)"

The substitutions, therefore, made by the court in the specifications resulted in rendering the specifications inadequate to support the charge on which the accused was tried. The findings of the court are therefore illegal. A substitution must not so modify the specifications as to render them inappropriate or inadequate to support the charge of which the accused is found guilty (C.M.O. No. 27, 1896, 2). In view of the foregoing, it is my opinion that the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Ensign Mather are illegal, and it is recommended that the proceedings be set aside and the accused released from arrest and restored to duty."

Action of the Secretary of the Navy.—The remarks and recommendations of the Judge Advocate General, concurred in by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, were approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea and shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Ensign William A. Gordon (T); Chap. Eugene E. McDonald; A. Chaps. Ralph B. Hindman and Daniel E. Robinson; Btan. William McClain (T).

To shore duty—Lieut. Comdr. James M. Irish and Charles C. Gill; Lieuts. James Fife and Frank W. Lively; Surg. James P. Haynes; Asst. Naval Constr. Peter Treutlein; A.P. Clerk Daniel L. McCarthy.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 3—Second Lieut. W. M. Radcliffe, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with A.E.F.

Mar. Gun. Van A. Hale appointed a marine gunner (temp.) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with 8d Prov. Brigade, M.C. Cuba.

Q.M. Clerk W. G. Dillon appointed a quartermaster clerk (temp.) in Marine Corps and assigned duty Headquarters, Marine Corps.

MAY 6—Lieut. Col. S. D. Butler detached Gendarmerie d'Haiti and 1st Prov. Brigade, Haiti; to Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. A. C. Williams, M.C.R., detached Depot of Supplies, M.C., Philadelphia, Pa.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. George Occhionero, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y.

MAY 7—Second Lieut. Irving E. Odgers, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, N.Y., and Norfolk, Va.

MAY 8—Capt. Samuel P. Bithright, M.C.R., promoted to captain (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve, detached office of Assistant Paymaster, Atlanta, Ga., and to Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Paul F. Howard, M.C.R., detached Naval Radio Station, Tuckerton, N.J.; to Marine Barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. G. Occhionero, M.C.R., detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Naval Radio Station, Tuckerton, N.J.

MAY 9—First Lieut. J. B. McCormick detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; to Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. H. Wright detached Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. to sea.

Capt. R. M. Burstin detached sea; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. Harry P. Smith appointed a second lieutenant (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, New York, and Washington, D.C.

The following officers were appointed second lieutenants (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with A.E.F.: Fred Thomas, Aaron J. Fereb, Howard A. Gassert, Russell C. Bayne, Herbert G. Joerger, Claggett Wilson, Jacob H. Heckman, Kyle C. Hash.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MAY 6—Third Lieut. of Engrs. L. B. MacHale commissioned.

COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS MOVED.

The headquarters of the Coast Guard have been moved from the Munsey Building, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, to the Bond Building, 14th street and New York avenue, where they will occupy the entire fourth and fifth floors of the building which were recently vacated by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 9, 1918.

Miss Gunn, sister of Instructor Sydney A. Gunn, Naval Academy, has left Annapolis on a visit to friends in the North. The hop of the midshipmen, given on Saturday evening at Luce's Hall, Naval Academy, was one of the largest of the season. Many guests were from outside Annapolis. The Academy band furnished excellent music.

Thirty thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds, third series, were subscribed by the workmen of the Naval Academy. The officers and the naval families in the Academy subscribed to \$174,850. The midshipmen made few subscriptions, having exhausted their means in the second loan.

Lieut. Col. Clifton C. Carter, U.S.A., head of the Department of Physics, U.S. Military Academy, visited the Naval Academy on Tuesday for the purpose of getting in touch with the Department of Physics of that institution.

Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, wife of Professor Cusachs, U.S.N., and children, who have been spending the winter in Baltimore, have returned to Annapolis, and Mrs. Cusachs has opened her house on King George street. Professor Cusachs is now in France on Government business.

By the overwhelming score of 98 1-3 points to 5 2-3, the Naval Academy field and track team won from Lehigh here on May 4 in the opening meet of the season. Lehigh brought a small team to Annapolis and suffered through injuries occurring recently. On the other hand the Navy, though not strong on stars at present, had a particularly well balanced aggregation and a team big enough to make duplication in events unnecessary. Most of the interest centered in contests between different Navy athletes. Pierson and Hart running a particularly fine quarter. Both Allen and Heints broke the Academy record in the discus throw. Lehigh made its points by tying for first with two midshipmen in the pole vault and getting second in the broad jump.

Hard hitting and fielding of both varieties marked the game May 4 between the Naval Academy and the University of Virginia nines, which the Navy led won by 13 to 4. In the opening inning the visitors scored once by team batting. In their half of the inning the midshipmen scored four times on a base on balls, singles by Doyle, Whelchel, Milner and Pino, and errors by June and Wilcox. Flinn's single, followed by homers by Rodgers and Wilcox, tied the score in the third. A single, a sacrifice, Wilcox's second error, Coughley's triple, and a homer by Alexander, who batted for Olsen when he retired in favor of Sproule, gave the midshipmen four runs in the third, a base and poor headwork of the visitors put Blakeslee across in the fourth, and a final three were added in the eighth on singles by Stubbs, Doyle and Milner, Olsen's sacrifice and two more errors by Wilcox.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 8, 1918.

The last lap of the Liberty Loan drive was entered into with such enthusiasm that West Point has gone clean over the top in her subscription to this third bond issue. The total subscription to the Third Liberty Loan is \$91,150, almost doubling the quota of \$50,000.

The "supreme vaudeville" on Saturday, with matinee and evening performances, was most amusing and was enjoyed by two crowded houses. It was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Reading Club for the benefit of the West Point War Work Fund and brought in over \$400 for this excellent cause. Members of the Reading Club acted as ushers in Red Cross costumes, and the artists, who had spared no effort to make the show a success, were talented residents of the post. The program follows:

Overture, West Point military orchestra, Philip Eguer, conductor.

Trio of terrific tumblers, under management of Captain Wilbur. Madame Coiner, vocal selections—"Summer Rain," Wilbey; "My Lover, He Comes on the Snee," Clough-Leigher.

Captain Everts, monologist, followed by cadet double quartette, under management of Captain Crittenger.

Captains Chamberlin, Hoisington and Youngs, exhibition dueling.

Musical trio, Mmes. Brown and Proctor and M. Myers—"The Crucifix," trio, Faure; "Love Song," Kreisler, violin selection, Mmes. Brown; "Mon Coeur S'Ouvre a ta Voix," from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens, solo, Madame Proctor.

"Suppressed Desires," a comedy in one act, by George Cram Cook and Susan Glasspell, under management of Lieutenant Colonel Holt; cast, Major Chiles, Mrs. Chamberlin and Mrs. Bull.

Military quartette, Majors Gance and Chilton and Captains Crittenger and Everts.

Spanish interlude, Captain Orr.

Madame Henry, contralto—"Oh, That We Two Were Mating," Nevin; "Sunset," Dudley Buck.

Major Gance, musical burlesque.

Stage managers, Captains Benson and Grant; scenery, Cadet Underwood; posters, Cadets Miller and Byrne; electrician, Cadet Marshall; assistant electrician, Cadet Roemer.

The Corps made the hills ring again with cheers on Sunday when the announcement was made that the Class of 1919 would be graduated, not in August as had been planned, but on June 12.

On Monday afternoon West Point was visited by the Blue Devils, who came in their picturesque uniform to review the Corps and visit the American S. Cyr. They came up the Hudson on the steamer Taurus, and as the day was unusually warm for May, the weather was all that could be desired. Colonels Tillman, Henry, Timberlake and Major Gance were guests of the French officers at luncheon aboard the boat, and here a few hours were spent in sightseeing and in attending an organ recital by Mr. Mayer. The review at 4:15 was witnessed by a multitude of spectators who had come on foot and in motor, eager for an opportunity to see the famous French fighters. After reviewing the Corps of Cadets the Chasseurs themselves marched with their quick step to the air of one of their marching songs played by their buglers and sung by them. When at last they returned to their boats at the end of the afternoon a crowd escorted them to the dock.

Mrs. Wilcox had as week-end guests Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, jr., of Princeton, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, of New York. On Friday Captain Silver was one of the party at dinner, and on Saturday Colonels Tillman and Martin were asked to meet the guests at dinner. Mrs. Traub, wife of Gen. Peter E. Traub, now in France, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner for Mrs. Traub, Mrs. Henderson, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger.

Miss Clara Newton and Miss Anne Townsend, of New York, were guests of Miss Tillman for over Sunday. Col. Charles S. Mason, M.C., has returned from France and spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Matheson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Matheson. Guests of Major and Mrs. Bull for the week-end were Mrs. C. E. Furness and the Misses Furness, of St. Paul.

Mrs. Storrs has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Walhall. Mrs. Philip Worcester was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Thomlinson, while her daughter, Miss Celeste Hunter, visited Capt. and Mrs. Hatch. Col. and Mrs. Coiner have had as their guest Mrs. Coiner's sister, Miss Hall, of Washington.

On Friday Col. and Mrs. Coiner had dinner for Miss Hall, Major and Mrs. Santachi and Major Smylie. Mrs. Fidel, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Crockett, has gone to San Francisco, where she will stay until her husband returns from France.

On Tuesday Mrs. Charles Halsey and Miss Gertrude Orr, of Denver, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger at luncheon. Capt. and Mrs. Ely spent the week-end in Greenwich, Conn. Capt. and Mrs. Crittenger's guests for over Sunday were Mrs. C. W. Hooven and her son, of New York, and Mrs. Martin C. Norton, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Capt. and Mrs. Harding had as their guest on Sunday Sergeant Davis, brother-in-law of Mrs. Davis, who has been visiting them for some time. Miss Woodward, Captain Harding's aunt, will be their guest for several months.

The Reading Club met last week with Mrs. Fieberger, who read her paper, "A Patriot Dream." The club adjourned to meet next time for the annual love feast and spring business meeting; the love feast will this year be Hooverized into the form of a picnic. The Tuesday Evening Club met with Major

and Mrs. Wilcox; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Robinson, who had an extra table for Mrs. Henderson, Miss Hall, Mrs. Coiner and Mrs. Shiley. There was but one table of players at the Monday Club.

The children's dancing class held its last lesson of the season on Friday, and Miss Barnett had prepared a very pretty cotillon to celebrate the occasion, the favors of red, white and blue colonial hats being most appropriate. The children came in fancy dress; among some of the pretty costumes noticed were the Misses Beverly Smith, as a girl of 1850; Mary Stuart, Turkish girl; Elizabeth McGlathlan and Jean Gee, pink roses; Mary Henry, Yama Yama girl; Grace Markham, Spanish dancer; May Proctor, butterfly; Audrey Jenkins and Betsy McAlister, Liberty; Ella Sue Henderson, Red Cross nurse; Alice Torrey, fairy; Coleman Timberlake was an Indian; Harrison Markham a Chinaman; Stuart Gee, Romeo; Jack Matheson, a pirate; Ted Timberlake, colonial costume; Edward Markham and Arthur Gelnaw, clowns. These are only a few of the disguises worn.

Miss Barbara Barnett was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart. An interesting visitor who is at West Point for a few days this week is Captain Chen, of the Chinese army, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1909.

Heavy batting at the right time netted three runs in the third inning and six in the seventh for the Army in the game with the Catholic University nine on May 4, the score being 5 to 4. Oliphant with a double knocked in one run in the third inning, and with a single sent three runs in in the seventh. Murrill was in the box instead of Jones and was well supported. The summary: Stolen bases—Murray, Oliphant, Davis, Glennon, Glascock. Sacrifices hit—Rooney. Two-base hits—Tate, Oliphant. Three-base hits—A. McCarthy. Long Struck out—By Munford, 3; by Murrill, 8; by Kendrick, 1. Hits—Off Munford, 3 in 3-3; off Wedemeyer, none in 1; off Murrill, 1 in 4-1-9. Base on balls—Off Munford, 2; off Wedemeyer, 2; off Kendrick, 3. Double play—Rooney and Long. Left on bases—Army, 3; Catholic University, 5.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 8, 1918.

Governors Island is the scene of great activity in war work, as it has been since April 6, 1917, when the troops of the 1st Battalion, 22d Inf., left at 3:30 a.m. and seized all the German ships and crews in the harbor. The Quartermaster Department is erecting the second line of warehouses, making about sixty in all. These warehouses are 360 feet in length and extend along the western sea wall, and the corresponding line now in course of erection is parallel to the south-east. There are about 4,000 men employed in the work on extension. They work in three shifts, so that the work goes on night and day without intermission. The railroad extends from the docks on the south end of the island across and in various directions with spurs to every other warehouse. The depot quartermaster ferry uses the landing on the north side of the island and has two large boats in commission, one of them a double-decked one, which has been named the General Weston. These boats run half hourly and carry about 180,000 persons and 21,000 trucks a month. The old passenger ferry with the General Hancock and General Otis in commission carries about 125,000 persons and 2,000,000 pounds of freight a month. The Winona and Clinton are also in D.Q.M. service. The Clinton is said to have seen service as a gunboat in the Civil War.

The new office of the Casual Camp Officer, erected on the terrace under post headquarters, does a large business with various types of casualties who are constantly arriving and departing. Among the most interesting of these is the group of fifty soldiers, popularly called "Pershing's men," who were in camp here last week. These men were received with the greatest enthusiasm wherever they appeared in New York, where they did good work for the Third Liberty Loan before dispersing for various parts of the country to carry on the work of instruction for which they are detailed while absent from the front.

Col. Joseph L. Knowlton has left for his new station, Fort Terry. He has been relieved as department quartermaster by Col. Robert S. Smith. Col. and Mrs. Knowlton are to be congratulated upon the birth of a son. Mrs. Knowlton is in the Woman's Hospital, New York.

Mrs. Andrews is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Stephenson. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlie have left for Fort Slocum, to which post Colonel Brownlie is assigned. Mrs. Brownlie and Miss Golden Ruggles have left the New York Arsenal and are living in town. Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, Mrs. Ruggles' mother and sister, who had been with her for a long time, are visiting in New London. Major and Mrs. Hunter Marston and family have taken quarters in the colonels' row. Capt. and Mrs. Francis Fuller and Lieut. Col. Alexander Maish recently have been guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

Considerable damage was done in a recent fire in the barracks of Company D. The fire broke out in the roof of the building, due, it is believed, to crossed wires, and proved to be difficult to manage on account of its situation. The new engines received their first opportunity of service and the efforts of the troops reduced the fire, but the New York Fire Department was called in to complete the work and to break up the roof to avoid danger of smouldering. The men were ranked out of their quarters by water damage and were temporarily quartered elsewhere.

Capt. Roy Bowlin and Lieutenants Maling, Hoadley and Wright are at the Fort Sill school of instruction. Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong has relieved Lieutenant Maling during his absence as assistant to the adjutant, Fort Jay.

A letter received from Lieut. Stanton Allison, S.O., in command of the 9th Recruit Company, Waco, Texas, announces the death of his father, Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, at Portland, Ore., on May 2, after a serious illness. General Allison was on duty here as chief commissary for a number of years, and upon his retirement after fifty years' service became secretary of the Military Service Institute in succession to General Rodenbough, and carried on the management of the institute and the publishing of its valuable organ, The Military Institute Journal, with great ability and success till the illness which proved to be his last came upon him. After treatment in the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, General Allison accompanied Mrs. Allison to her home, Portland, Ore., where he passed away on May 2, peacefully and painlessly, surrounded by every loving care and attention. Of General Allison's three sons, Philip is in Washington, a captain of Ordnance; Malcolm, a captain of the Aviation Section, is in France, and Lieut. Stanton Allison is in Waco, Texas, under orders for Camp Greene, Charlotte. The requiem prayers will be said on Sunday morning at 10:30 at St. Cornelius Chapel, where Gen. and Mrs. Allison were always faithful attendants and Capt. Malcolm Allison and Lieut. Stanton Allison were for years members of the choir.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Ransom left on May 5 for Fort Bayard, N.M. Captain Ransom, of the 23d, has been for a number of weeks in the Rockefeller Institute, and while in better health than when he left Fort Jay, has gone on sick leave to Bayard for treatment, accompanied by Mrs. Ransom and with the good wishes of their friends in the garrison.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., May 4, 1918.

Miss Elinor Abbot is entertaining her cousin, Miss E. Margaret Eldredge, of Boston, who arrived on April 30 for a visit. Mrs. Thomas Gaynor returned on April 30 from a week's visit to New York. On account of the number of officers on this post, the club has been obliged to discontinue serving meals for ladies at the officers' club. Members of the club are also requested to refrain from inviting guests for meals, as far as convenient, on account of the large list of officers taking their meals at the club.

Miss Margaret Murphy, of Erie, Pa., house guest of Major and Mrs. Lehman W. Miller, left yesterday for her home. Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot and Miss Marion B. Abbot, who have been at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C., as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Woodruff, have gone to Summerville, S.C., to visit Mrs. Abbot's relative, Mr. Russell Dehon. Capt. A. W. Bryan is in command of Company D, 56th S.L. Engineers, who carried off most of the events at the holiday sports of last week.

Major John F. Conklin commanded the 2d Battalion, Recon-

forcement Regiment, of the military escort, on May 2, at the funeral of Dr. Carlos de Pena, Uruguayan minister to the United States, who died at Washington on April 30. The Marine band headed the funeral procession. The funeral bier was draped with the flag of Uruguay and was carried by six American soldiers into St. Patrick's Church, where services were held. Secretary of State Lansing walked with members of the late minister's family. The President and Mrs. Wilson were in attendance, with many in American official life.

Mrs. Arthur Spierling, of Erie, Pa., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Paul H. Hiemer, and Lieutenant Hiemer, at the quarters of Major and Mrs. John H. Carruth, leaves for her home to-morrow. Miss Christine G. Memminger, of Asheville, N.C., left for her home on April 29, after being a house guest of the Misses Marion B. and Elinor Abbot. Miss Marjorie Piper, Miss Elinor Abbot and Miss Dorothy Trout were guests of honor at a tea given on May 2 by Miss Zenaida Merriam.

Mrs. John F. Conklin is chairman of the Red Cross members and workers on this post. Miss Marion B. Abbot is secretary and treasurer. Tuesdays and Fridays are devoted to the Red Cross work, which is turned over to the unit of Grace Church.

Mrs. James J. Murphy has returned to her husband's station here, after a pleasant visit to her former home at Leavenworth, Col. and Mrs. Alexander Piper, of Brooklyn, spent May 2 in Washington, returning to New York that same evening.

Miss Zenaida Merriam will visit Mr. Henry Dehon Abbot and Mrs. Abbot at Boston next week. Mr. Abbot is the only son of Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot. Lieut. Clarence F. Johnson and his bride are expected to arrive here for station to-day. Lieut. Johnson and Miss Walden, of California, were married in New York on April 30. Miss Ethel Vaughan, house guest at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot, leaves to-day for her home at Cambridge, Mass.

CAMP FORREST.

Camp Forrest, Ga., May 6, 1918.

Mrs. Dunbar Newell, of Chattanooga, is visiting Captain Newell at Alexandria, La. Captain Newell was one of Chattanooga's popular physicians to enter the Service during the past month or so. Mrs. Rockenbach is visiting in Washington. She will leave soon to visit friends in Virginia. Col. and Mrs. Baldwin, of Caloosa, Ga., have taken Mrs. Rockenbach's house during her absence. Mrs. Chester Mills, who has been visiting Mrs. Rockenbach in the post, is now the guest of Mrs. Emil P. Laurson.

Mrs. S. S. Lewis, of Chattanooga, wife of Lieutenant Lewis, U.S.N., and Mrs. G. Manning Ellis have returned to Chattanooga after a visit to Lieutenant Lewis's parents, in Calver, Texas. Mrs. J. D. Townsend, wife of Captain Townsend, 53d Inf., left Sunday for Spartanburg, S.C., to join Lieutenant Townsend at his new station. Lieut. Charles Quintel, of Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Quintel, of Chattanooga.

Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Cushman, of Camp Jackson, are in the city visiting relatives, Chattanooga being the home of both Lieut. and Mrs. Cushman. They are en route to Fort Sill, where Lieutenant Cushman will take a course of special training. Mrs. G. H. Gehrmann, of New York, has arrived in Chattanooga. Dr. Gehrmann is stationed at Camp Greenleaf. The Gen. A. P. Stewart chapter, U.D.O., entertained with a dance at the Hotel Patten on Saturday in honor of the officers at Camp Forrest.

The Knights of Columbus dedicated their new building at Camp Forrest on May 5. This is the first of three new buildings to be erected in Camp Forrest for the soldiers. It is the first building of the knock-down type to be erected here. Participating in the dedication were General Erwin, Colonel Birmingham, Chaplains Nugent, Dineen, Quaid and Foley, Majors Rigby and Sutherland, and Neil J. Crowley, general secretary Knights of Columbus.

Mrs. Eugene Thomasson has returned to New York and is with Mrs. E. G. Richmond after spending some time in Texas with Captain Thomasson. Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Gresham, of the Atlantic, first American ship to be sunk, is visiting in Chattanooga Friday, the guest of his cousin, G. E. Gresham.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 30, 1918.

Mrs. J. G. Gifford and Miss Cameron, mother and niece of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gifford, have arrived to spend several weeks' visit with them, en route to Fishers Island, N.Y. Major William McBride spent a few days in Kansas City, visiting with Mrs. McBride. Capt. and Mrs. Russell A. Osmun were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sherrod, of Kansas City.

Mrs. J. C. H. Lee, who has been residing in Junction City since the departure of her son, Major Lee, and Mrs. Lee, is leaving for the East, where she will join Major and Mrs. Palmer. Col. Charles Daley, M.C., is at Camp Funston and Riley on a tour of inspection. Colonel Daley's headquarters are at Washington. Major General Gorgas and staff, from Washington, met with the medical board at Camp Funston last week to make plans for the site and building of the new 1,000-bed hospital, upon which work is soon to be started.

Governor and Mrs. Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona, were here last week to spend a few days with their son, who is at Camp Funston. Master Elmer Kennedy, little son of Mrs. J. G. Kennedy, celebrated his birthday anniversary with a party for the little boys of the post last Thursday. Games were played on the lawn until the serving of dainty refreshments by Mrs. Kennedy.

Major and Mrs. Kennard entertained with a dinner at Carr Hall for Mrs. Kennard's mother and sister, of Kansas City, who are now visiting them.

Last week a "thrilling" boxing match was held in the post gymnasium and thousands of officers and men attended. What is probably the largest baseball league in the country has been formed in the 89th Division. It consists of twenty teams and will play a regular schedule. Each organization has its team, and in addition there are two divisional teams, composed of the pick of all the players.

The 40th Infantry officers were hosts for a dancing party given this week in the post administration building. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis entertained with a dinner last Saturday for four guests. Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, wife of Major Kennedy, gave a tea Wednesday and was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Elmer.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., May 2, 1918.

A stag banquet was given in the Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening in honor of Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon, N.A., by the officers of the 65th Brigade, of which he has been in command since last autumn. Covers were arranged for 135 guests, including the officers from the 143d, 144th and 145th Field Artillery, Ordnance, Sanitary Train and Quartermasters. Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, N.A., and Brig. Gen. A. M. Tutill, Herman Hall and Richard W. Young were among those in attendance. Capt. R. J. Banon and W. H. Little represented the British mission, while France was represented by Capt. P. L. Loriot and Lieut. H. B. Gagnereau, G. L. Bernheim, P. H. Regnier and L. F. Groslier. Lieutenants Weston and Beaumont, of the Canadian forces, were also present.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fred V. S. Chamberlain, U.S.A., were guests at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday, at which Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Rice were hosts.

Three games were played Saturday in the San Diego Service Baseball League, resulting as follows: The Navy defeated the Allies at Camp Kearny, 14 to 3; the 21st Infantry lost to the 115th Sanitary Train, 4 to 3; the Naval Aviation team won from the Harbor, 9 to 4.

Mrs. William F. Fullam was hostess at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday for Major and Mrs. A. A. Phipps, Earl of Dunmore, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Mrs. Austin Sands and Lieut. Henry Flower.

Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding at Camp

Kearny, was the principal speaker at a Liberty Day meeting at Balboa Park last Friday, when 15,000 people gathered for the patriotic program. A military parade, in which troops from Fort Rosecrans, Camp Kearny, naval training station and marine corps camp participated, preceded the exercises at the park. Col. Rice W. Means and Major J. A. Howell also spoke.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. H. Culver, of Milford, Neb., are guests at Hotel del Coronado. They are the parents of Col. Clarence O. Culver, Aviation Section, Sig. Corps, formerly at Rockwell Field, North Island, and more recently flying in France.

The officers and men of the 148d Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Kearny, were entertained at a May day barbecue yesterday at La Jolla, a suburban beach resort, the hosts being a committee representing the residents of Imperial Valley, where many of the members of the regiment have their homes. More than 4,000 gathered at the municipal stadium yesterday to witness the special drills and athletic events at a May day meet in which the participants were soldiers and sailors from the various bases in and around this city. The Camp Kearny men carried off the honors with 73 points as against 57 1/2 for the Naval Training Station, 22 1/2 for the 21st Infantry, and 5 for the Harbor Patrol. Fred Ley, of the bluejackets, took the highest individual honors of the day, winning the 100-yard, 220-yard and 440-yard dashes. Ley is a former Colorado runner and holds the state record in the 100-yard and 220-yard events there.

The enlisted personnel at the Army Aviation School, Rockwell Field, North Island, gave a dance last evening in the mess hall, which was attended by more than 500. A special boat had been chartered by the hosts of the evening to convey their guests across the bay.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, May 4, 1918.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. O'Neill have returned from a trip to Washington, D.C.

Camp Travis bands are to render Sunday afternoon concerts at Brackenridge Park during May, June and July, which will include the 353d, 357th, 359th and 360th Infantry bands, 343d, 344th and 345th Field Artillery bands. Thirty-one surplus Field Artillery officers have been ordered from Travis to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty at the Field Artillery replacement depot.

Major Buntis entertained at the Argyle at dinner in honor of Mrs. Bigelow, wife of Major Bigelow, who has been visiting in the city. Mrs. Allen has arrived from West Point and is the guest of her husband, Major General Allen, at camp. Col. and Mrs. I. W. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Street and Lieutenant Joyce were guests of Mrs. J. Byrne, of Columbus, Ohio, at the opening of the beautiful patio, Pomegranate Garden and Mulberry Walk, at the Menger Hotel, where friends were dining al fresco.

The officers of the 345th Machine Gun Battalion gave a hop in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening. The Tuesday Musical Club gave a fine program at the base hospital on Wednesday, under charge of Mrs. Frederick Abbott, which was enjoyed by a large number of patients.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Kiber have returned from their wedding trip to Medina Lake and are at home at 636 Patterson avenue, San Antonio. Lieutenant Kiber is on duty at Camp Travis. Entertaining at the "Country Club" dinner-dance on April 29 were Col. B. S. Abernathy and Captain Owsley, of Camp Travis.

The officers of the base hospital gave a reception and dance April 25 at the officers' mess and club rooms in honor of Colonel Rand, who is in command of the hospital, and Mrs. Rand. An interesting program of music and vaudeville was enjoyed. Miss Marjorie Glase in costume danced an Italian dance; Miss Russell Hughes appeared in Spanish dance and costume; there were piano solos by Lieutenant Wood and various numbers by enlisted men. Among the invited guests present were Major Gen. Henry T. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marshall, Brig. Gen. W. H. Johnston and Miss Johnston; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. O'Neill, Col. and Mrs. M. O. Smith, Colonel Halloran, Major Bauer, and many others. Dancing to music by the Travis jazz band concluded the evening pleasure.

Col. and Mrs. Rand arrived here recently from Tientsin, China.

The 345th Field Artillery, under command of Colonel Abernathy, marched to Camp Bullis May 2 for one week of target practice.

Rev. Earle Nafziger, who has been in charge of the music department of the Camp Travis Y.M.C.A. work, has been ordered to France for duty with the Association. Wade Boteler, a theatrical instructor, has been assigned to Camp Travis as dramatic director, and several "companies" will be formed on the same plan as the athletic organizations, and musical comedy, light and snappy entertainments will be given for their own benefit and amusement.

Contracts have been awarded for the building of six more warehouses, 60 by 168 feet in size, at a cost of \$125,000 to the McKensie Construction Company.

The Travis library is a great benefit in camp, as 24,274 volumes are now offered for circulation, and the number of the library is increasing. Forty-six men have completed the course of training at the Y.M.C.A. army work school in camp and been given certificates, and are to be assigned to camp here and in France. The next class will begin May 8 with approximately 100 students. A. M. Venn, manager of athletics at Haskell University, has resigned and arrived in camp to take up Y.M.C.A. war work here in Travis.

Mrs. H. T. Allen and Mrs. C. O. Marshall presided at the tea table in the Filipino summer house at the Army Relief card party at the arsenal on May 3, when \$175 was realized. Lieut. O. K. Poznananski, of the French air service, spent a few days here and gave several lectures for the officers of Camp Travis and showed three reels of great interest.

The Camp Travis dental hospital opened on April 27 and is said to be the most completely equipped and designed institution of the kind in the South and West. The building is two stories high, 75 by 250 feet long, and divided into three separate departments—oral surgery, mechanical dentistry and operative dentistry. In the main operating and workroom are twenty dental chairs with necessary apparatus and white cabinets for instruments. Two smaller rooms are devoted to work for officers; the engines and other equipment are of the most approved type and all apparatus is electrically driven. Col. Alden Carpenter, D.C., is in charge of the hospital, having begun his Army dental work twenty years ago. Other dentists on duty in the hospital are Lieutenants Kiebler, Barr, Berger, Baker, Brown, Hudson, Kalk, Hillman, Lillehar, McKensie, Miller and Bristow.

Lieut. Walter Ford, 345th Field Artillery, who was injured at San Marcos several days ago when struck in the head by the propeller of an airplane, is recovering. He was training at the time as an artillery observer.

Nineteen officers from Camp Travis have been selected for the Tank Service and leave soon for Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for duty.

The executive committee of the Scottish Rite bodies of San Antonio has established an office in camp, in charge of Assistant Secretary Lewis McVea. Work has begun on a new building of standard camp construction, with verandas on front and sides, where efforts will be made to give all kinds of service to the men in Camp Travis.

On April 27 there were 3,845 men from Texas and Oklahoma arriving in camp in wagons, motor trucks and other vehicles, and long passenger trains unloaded their human freight at our camp military station, the largest number for one single day since the camp was established some seven months ago to pass through the receiving office. Before May 1 there will be 10,011 men due to arrive.

Serve about 7,000 people the 90th Division baseball team of Camp Travis took a spectacular ball game from the husky Kelly Field post team on the Travis stadium April 26, the score being 6 to 2. Our team appeared for the first time in their new black and white uniform and made a great hit.

A gala time has been declared by practically every theater in town for the soldiers in and about San Antonio and camps, giving one afternoon from two to five o'clock when the soldiers will be their guests, and camp commanders will allow the men to take advantage of the good time offered by the amusement managers.

North of the 1,000-inch machine gun range a new drill

ground is being cleared running to the Salado Creek on the east and south, where all the drills of the Machine Gun Company of the 90th Division will take place.

A limited number of soldiers proficient in foreign languages are to be selected from the 90th Division, in camp, for interpreters by a board composed of Majors H. C. Tatum, Alfred Brandt, H. B. Roland, Eugene Buehler and Capt. Clyde Beck. The first class of the Y.M.C.A. war work training school at Camp Travis will be graduated April 30, the men being from thirty-one to fifty years old. The new class will be formed May 1. Work has begun to provide larger quarters for the school.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., May 6, 1918.

The semi-monthly hop of the 12th was held May 1 at the Woman's Club, Palo Alto. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ellis entertained for the Misses Juanita Borin and Claire Vivian, of San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Schively entertained Mrs. Schively's mother, Mrs. McCoy, of Seattle, Wash. Col. E. F. Taggart had as guests Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, and the Misses Estelle and Jane Gray, of San Francisco.

Among the officers of the 12th who attended the reception April 28 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Eyre, Atherton, which was given for officers of Camp Fremont, were Major and Mrs. Homer M. Preston, Capt. A. F. Munger, Lieut. Joseph W. Bollenbeck, Edmond W. Hill, Franklin F. Korrell and Paul W. Herron. Music was furnished by the 12th Infantry band. It was the first of a series of similar social events planned for the summer season at homes along the peninsula.

Capt. H. M. Melasky has returned to duty after enjoying a ten days' leave at San Diego, Cal., after completing the automatic arms course at Fort Sill. Lieut. Edwin F. Ford enjoyed a short leave at St. Louis after completing the grenade course at Sill. Lieut. Brooke E. Sawyer enjoyed his leave at Santa Barbara, Cal., while Lieut. Milton W. Emmett, who finished the bayonet course with highest honors, spent his leave at the Olympic Club, San Francisco.

Weekly church services were inaugurated May 5 by the new chaplain, Lieut. Donald Grey, who succeeded Major George D. Rice, who has been transferred to division headquarters. Motion pictures will be shown three times a week in the chaplain's tent without charge to the enlisted men. Profits of the post exchange will be used to defray the expense of movies.

Officers of the regiment listened to a talk on April 30 by Lieut. Col. Charles Gordon, who returned from France recently wearing both a wound and service chevron. He told of the excellent shooting ability of Americans in France and related how the Germans soon quit walking along and sitting on top of their parapets when the Americans began picking them off at long ranges.

Capt. and Mrs. Josiah Kemp and Lieut. and Mrs. Carl R. Perkins have moved from Palo Alto to a house nearer Camp Fremont. The fourth citizens' training camp, which opens here May 15, will be under command of Gen. John E. Morrison. Capt. O. L. Mullins, jr., Lieut. J. W. Bollenbeck and Henry R. Anderson enjoyed the week-end at a dinner-dance at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Capt. W. R. Schmidt spent the week-end at the hotel.

Regimental singing is being conducted twice a week in the chaplain's tent by Mr. Davies, division song director.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 30, 1918.

Mrs. Sedgwick Rice is spending a few days in Kansas City as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hornbeck. Miss Evelyn Jones, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Jones, has arrived from Washington to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. M. Adams. Major and Mrs. Arthur G. Black are entertaining Miss Chappell, of Kansas City.

Mrs. Garth Goodlett, who has been visiting her father-in-law, Mr. Robert Goodlett, in Kansas City, has come to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Byron, en route to join Lieutenant Goodlett, who is stationed at Camp Doniphan, Okla. Mrs. Arthur G. Black entertained twenty guests at a Red Cross bridge party on Thursday afternoon. The prize was awarded to Mrs. D. D. Gregory, and in entertaining Mrs. Black was assisted by her house guest, Miss Chappell of Kansas City. Mr. Gregg Lindsay, who has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Armida Miller, in Leavenworth, from school in Washington, left last week for Palo Alto, Cal., to join his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay.

Mrs. Anne Gaylord Smith is spending a week in Kansas City as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Richards. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen announce the birth of a daughter on April 14.

Forty young officers who have just completed a course of training at Leon Springs, Texas, arrived last Friday for assignment to detached duty with the Signal Corps. Members of Company A, 81st Engineers, were made happy last Thursday on the receipt of a big box filled with presents from their friends in Portland, Ore. The box contained smoking and chewing tobacco, candy, chewing gum and other things that were fully appreciated by the soldier boys. Company A is made up mostly of men living in Portland and their many friends have not forgotten them. A large hop was given last Saturday evening at Pope Hall by the members of the hop association. These functions will be given every fortnight. The association includes Col. E. B. Fuller, Col. Sedgwick Rice, Col. J. B. Allison, Major William Carter and Major Arthur G. Black.

Mrs. Leland Wadsworth and little daughter Dixie May, who have been spending several months with Mrs. Wadsworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bell, in Leavenworth, left Saturday for Knoxville, Tenn., to join Major Wadsworth, who has been detailed as instructor at a military school near Knoxville.

At the request of Capt. Sam G. Fuller, who is with Cavalry in France, the high school boys of Leavenworth are collecting all sorts of athletic paraphernalia to ship to the troop of which he is in command. In a letter received by one of the teachers, Captain Fuller says there is a shortage of athletic equipment and that the men miss them a great deal. The box will be shipped through the Fort Y.M.C.A., who will see that it is sent directly to Captain Fuller.

Col. W. A. Shunk, post commandant, has stated that there

are approximately 5,000 men now stationed at the post. In an interview he said: "The 31st Engineers are filled and more men are coming in right along. Of course, we cannot say anything about troop movements, but we can say that volunteer recruits have been coming in here in a wonderful manner. We believe that the time has come when every man with patriotism in his makeup has decided that this is his war and is going to be won with millions of men instead of hundreds of thousands. The fact that the 31st Engineers, a volunteer organization, was filled in such a short time shows that the government is having the support of every community. The Signal Corps organizations are being filled up rapidly too."

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 4, 1918.

Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Scobey entertained Friday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Lee S. Gerow, Mrs. Louis Farrell, wife of Major Farrell, and Lieutenant McFaul. Lieut. Frederick Ritzinger, who spent ten days leave here the guest of his family, left Friday for Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. McRae and daughters, family of Major Gen. James H. McRae, formerly of this garrison but lately of Washington, D.C., have taken an apartment in Minneapolis during General McRae's absence in France. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee S. Gerow, 36th Inf., entertained Thursday at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Wilton, Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Sherburne, Mrs. William Freehoff, Chaplain and Mrs. Charles Purdy, Lieut. and Mrs. William Scobey, Mrs. L. S. D. Rucker, Captain Walsh and Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter.

Mrs. William S. Scobey entertained Tuesday for the afternoon bridge club. The guests from St. Paul were Mrs. Paul Benz and Mrs. Walter Weaver, wife of Major Weaver, in charge of the aviation school in the Midway. Mrs. Joseph Janda, formerly of the Infantry garrison but now in Washington, spent a few days in St. Paul, the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. I. Lyons, and left this evening for Fairbault, Minn., to visit her sons, who are students at Shattuck Military School. Later Mrs. Janda will return to Washington to join Colonel Janda.

The 36th Regiment, in command of Col. A. L. Parmerter, held a regimental parade Wednesday on the main parade ground in the Infantry garrison. Soldiers from that garrison and all soldiers at the different training camps near here are taking part this evening in the opening of the house warming of the "Uncle Sam's Club," located in the old Minnesota Club, St. Paul. A vaudeville program including all the leading talent now showing in the city is taking part. The club has been fitted up with recreation and dormitory accommodations; a branch library has been installed.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 4, 1918.

The Salt Lake Sunday Tribune of April 28 had a beautiful likeness of Mrs. George H. Huddleson and her three little ones, Frances, George H., jr., and Maydith, who are here to spend a few weeks with Mrs. Huddleson's sister, Mrs. George Walker, while Major Huddleson is in France. Mrs. Huddleson was Miss Calla Crane, one of Salt Lake's belles before she became an Army matron. She will leave shortly for Southern California, to spend the summer.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, N.A., is the subject of an interesting sketch with a fine portrait, published recently by Goodwins' Weekly, of Salt Lake. His proud record ever since, as one of the Utah Volunteers, he went to the Philippines in 1898 is reviewed, the article being headed "Uncle Sam's Youngest Brigadier General." Mrs. Jump, wife of Major Henry C. Jump, M.R.C., who was here to secure more medical men for the Army, was entertained at a number of delightful affairs, among which was an elaborate luncheon at the Alta Club given by the wives of prominent physicians of Salt Lake. She was the guest of Mrs. Robert W. Fisher for part of her stay. Lieut. J. H. Paul, M.R.C., and Mrs. Paul have been visiting in Salt Lake for some time before going to Dr. Paul's new station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He was commissioned last August in Cleveland, Ohio, but was only recently called for active service.

Major E. H. Pearce has been in Salt Lake and through Utah for several weeks in the interest of the future training camps, and after his inspection of the senior unit of the O.R.T.C., which is the cadet battalion of the Logan Agricultural College, he pronounced the work to be of excellent quality. He returned to San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Harold Fabian are in Salt Lake from Camp Lewis, where Captain Fabian has been stationed since he finished his training. They are guests of the Fabian family here, Mrs. Ferdinand H. Fabian, who has been in the northwest, having returned with them.

Capt. Paul T. Robinson, of the Aviation Section, who has been stationed at Vancouver, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Robinson at their home in Salt Lake for a few days, and has been the honored guest at a number of social affairs during his stay. Mrs. Kenneth Yeates, who has been here with the McIntyre family for a short time, has gone on to Camp Bowie, Greenville, S.C., to join Lieutenant Yeates, stationed there.

Mrs. James B. Austin, wife of Major Austin, now in France, who has been with her infant daughter visiting Major Austin's mother, Mrs. E. O. Howard, has gone to Omaha, to be with the Calvin family for a time.

Mrs. Meyers, wife of Capt. Albert A. Meyers, 145th Field Artillery, in the city for a visit while Captain Meyers is away at Fort Sill taking special training at the School of Musketry. She is the guest of Mrs. Richard P. Morris. Mrs. Carroll C. Binta, wife of Lieutenant Binta, has arrived from Camp Lewis and is with her mother, Mrs. S. E. Karriek, for a short stay. Mr. E. G. Caster, who has been in charge of the Y.M.C.A. work at Fort Douglas ever since the return of the 20th last year, has been called to the work in France, and has responded, leaving his place and son in Salt Lake.

A most cordial acknowledgment of the congratulations of the Governor's office was received recently from Brig. Gen. W. R. Dashiell, who was for a time in command at Fort Douglas while he was a colonel.

John S. Early, formerly in the railroad offices of the Salt Lake Route, has been commissioned a captain in the Quartermaster Corps and is in charge of the Utah National Guard affairs in place of Capt. A. J. Mechin, who has been sent to South Carolina. Lieut. Lewis Karriek, O.E., stationed at Camp Lewis, and Lieut. Sam Karriek, from Camp Lee, Va., have



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both been in Salt Lake for a week's visit with their mother, Mrs. S. E. Karriek, and their sister, Mrs. Carroll O. Binta. Lieut. W. H. Gibson, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was here with his father for a short time on his way to the front, has cabled that he is safe in England completing his training for service.

The convalescents at the post hospital are being entertained every week with splendid programs given by the various Orpheum players, the whole being under the auspices of the welfare committee.

At the Masonic reunion held for three days during the last week of April the class in the rites included Capt. J. H. Stern, Capt. P. E. Jackson, Capt. S. J. McIntosh and Lieut. A. C. Wilson.

The post hospital, which has had several new additions in recent months, has been pronounced one of the most modern and best equipped base hospitals in the west. It was visited recently by a party of civilians under Mr. Glen Miller, head of the welfare workers in Salt Lake.

Mr. David Keith, a noted capitalist of Salt Lake City, and one of the big financial and mining men of the west, died on April 20 in Salt Lake City. His only son is Lieut. David Keith, who is now serving in France, and to whom a cable was sent announcing the death. Lieutenant Keith was able after a delay of some days to cable to his mother and at the same time to assure her of his own safety.

CHANGES IN ARMY PERSONNEL.

Many Changes in Quartermaster Corps.

Since General Goethals became Acting Quartermaster General and later assistant to the Chief of Staff with control over the Quartermaster Corps, there have been many changes in the corps and very few of the officers who were on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General when General Goethals assumed charge now remain. Many of the officers have been sent to the divisions for duty, while others have been assigned to the larger storehouses in the business centers. A number of the officers have been relieved and returned to duty with the line and every one of the department heads in Washington has been changed. The changes which have been made are in line with the wish of General Goethals, apparently, to have with him officers who had served with him in the building of the Panama Canal and in the administration of affairs in the Canal Zone. As a rule the selections have been made from the younger officers and seniority in the corps has not been considered to a great extent. It is understood upon what is regarded as good authority that further changes are contemplated and several officers who have seen foreign service will be assigned to the corps with a view to bringing about still more perfect co-operation between the work of the Quartermaster Corps at home and abroad.

Motor Transport Service.

Much interest is manifested regarding the selection of the chief of the recently created Motor Transport Service. No intimation has come from the office of the Quartermaster General as to who will be the permanent head of the new division, but a number of names have been mentioned in connection with the assignment. Col. C. B. Drake, U.S.A., is acting chief for the present. During the time General Baker was in charge of that branch of the corps Colonel Drake was his assistant. Among other names that have been mentioned is that of Col. Lucian B. Moody, N.A., of the Ordnance Department, and it has been suggested as a possibility that General Goethals has in mind the selection of a civilian who is now prominent in the manufacture of automobiles. Under the order creating the Motor Transport Service its chief must be an officer and if a civilian were selected it would be necessary that he be commissioned in order to meet the requirement of the order.

Colonel Anderson Heads Operations Division.

Col. E. D. Anderson, U.S.A., has been designated to succeed Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, N.A., recently appointed to that rank, as the head of the Operations Division of

the General Staff and Col. R. E. Wyllie, U.S.A., has been placed in charge of the Equipment Division.

General Williams in Charge of Guns and Ordnance.

Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War, issued a statement on May 9 saying: "The statement in a morning newspaper that I have been made 'gun dictator' is very wide of the mark. General Williams, the new Acting Chief of Ordnance, is of course in charge of guns and all ordnance material. General Williams, who has just returned from France, is a man of high ability and enters upon the discharge of his duties with a keen appreciation of the requirements of our forces abroad and a recognition of the importance of speeding up production in every possible way. He will have the whole-hearted co-operation of Colonel McRoberts, of the Procurement Division, and Colonel Tripp and Mr. Marshall, of the Production Division. Of course I will render every possible assistance to him in the discharge of his duties. I believe the fullest support and encouragement should be given General Williams and his staff, and particularly in their efforts to develop the Production Division to the end that it may reach the highest possible point of efficiency." This refers to Brig. Gen. Clarence C. Williams, N.A. (Lieut. Col., Ord. Dept., U.S.A.), who as we announced last week succeeds Brig. Gen. C. B. Wheeler as Acting Chief of Ordnance.

Colonels Ireland and Winter, Med. Corps, Promoted.

The President has sent to the Senate the nominations of Col. Merritt W. Ireland and Col. Francis A. Winter, both Med. Corps, U.S.A., to be brigadier generals, N.A. It is understood that Colonel Ireland will succeed Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bradley, N.A., as the chief medical officer of the American Expeditionary Forces. It is understood that both these nominations were made at the request of General Pershing.

Training Dental Officers.

The school for dental officers of the Army in the medical school at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., graduated its first class within the past week. It was made up of eighty Dental Corps officers who have now completed the course to fit them for duty in the corps. These officer-students were all selected from men already commissioned, some from the Regular Army and others from the Officers' Reserve Corps. They will be returned to their details, unless otherwise ordered in the meantime. A new class of eighty officers has been detailed to the school for a two months' course. The school provides for the training of 160 men divided into two classes, one class graduating each month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ABBEY.—Born at Coronado, Cal., May 3, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Henry Abbey, jr., J.M.A., Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Julia Abbey.

ALLDERDICE.—Born on April 18, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Pittsburgh B. Allderdice, U.S.A., a daughter, Lillian Adelaide Allderdice.

CROSBY.—Born at Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1918, to Col. and Mrs. Herbert B. Crosby, N.A., a son, Gordon Willard Crosby.

LEWIS.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 26, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Richard Wheatley Lewis, E.R.C., a daughter, Mary Newton Lewis, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired.

MAURY.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 5, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Sifreia Fontaine Maury, U.S.N., a daughter, Alice Carroll Maury.

MOLTEN.—Born at Jacksonville, Fla., April 4, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Molten, jr., U.S.N., a son, Richard Willy Molten.

ROBINSON.—Born at Charlotte, N.C., May 4, 1918, to Major and Mrs. Donald A. Robinson, 15th U.S. Cav., a son, Donald Allister Robinson, 2d, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Poore, U.S.A.

SPORE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Spore, U.S.N., a son, Burnas Wallington Spore.

THORP.—Born at Newark, N.J., April 16, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. John Notman Thorp, jr., Av. Sec., Sig. Res. Corps, a daughter, Elizabeth Elliott Thorp.

WHITMAN.—Born on May 3, 1918, to Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ralph Whitman, U.S.N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BLANCHARD—ODENWALDER.—At Riverhead, L.I., March 31, 1918, Lieut. Agnew C. Blanchard and Miss Gladys Odenwalder.

DYKE—GUY.—At New York city, May 4, 1918, Capt. Harold de Yoe Dyke, 810th Inf., N.A., and Miss Polly Guy.

HAMLEN—THORNDIKE.—At Boston, Mass., May 4, 1918, Joseph R. Hamlen and Miss Martha Thorndike, granddaughter of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U.S.A.

HOOKE—BURKE.—At Washington, D.C., May 7, 1918, Major Henry S. Hooke, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edward F. Burke.

KIRK—DALTON.—At Winston-Salem, N.C., April 30, 1918, Mr. Theodore H. Kirk and Miss Margaret Louise Dalton, sister of Capt. Joe N. Dalton, 55th U.S. Inf.

LYMAN—BOTHIN.—At San Mateo, Cal., April 30, 1918, Lieut. Edmunds Lyman, O.R.C., and Miss Genevieve Bothin.

LE ROY—YOUNG.—At New York city, May 6, 1918, Paym. Clifford W. Le Roy, U.S.N., and Miss Mary C. Young.

SCHIEFFELIN—MARKOE.—At New York city, May 4, 1918, Lieut. William J. Schieffelin, jr., Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Annette Markoe.

STRONG—HILTON.—At New York city, May 4, 1918, 1st Lieut. John E. T. Strong, 314th Field Art., R.O., and Miss Lucy Hilton.

VON KUMMER—MILLER.—At Charlotte, N.C., April 26, 1918, Capt. F. G. von Kummer, jr., 39th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Livingston Miller.

WHEELER—TALLAFERRO.—At Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1918, Lieut. Nathaniel Wheeler, U.S.R., and Mrs. Leicester Schon Tallaferrro, daughter of the late Captain Schon, U.S.A.

WHITEKIN—COGGESHALL.—At Pennville, Ind., April 15, 1918, Lieut. William H. Whitekin, 77th Field Art., N.G., and Miss Edna Coggeshall.

WILLIAMS—WILLIAMS.—At Douglas, Ariz., April 21, 1918, Lieut. J. C. Williams, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mary Williams.

DIED.

ALLISON.—Died at Portland, Ore., May 2, 1918, Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, U.S.A., retired.

BLAUVELT.—Died suddenly at Washington, D.C., May 8, 1918, Mary K. Blauvelt, widow of Col. W. F. Blauvelt, U.S.A. Funeral services at Washington, D.C., Friday, May 10. Interment at Piermont, N.Y.

DAVIS.—Died in Washington, May 8, by an unavoidable accident, Preston Davis, jr., aged six years, eldest son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Preston Davis, of 2820 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., and Tuxedo Park, N.Y. Interment at Louisville, Ky., at convenience of family. New York and Louisville papers please copy.

LOMIA.—Died at New York city May 9, 1918, Col. Luigi Lomia, U.S.A., retired.

MITCHELL.—Died at Camp Travis, Texas, May 2, 1918, Lieut. D. O. Mitchell, aid to Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neill, 179th Inf., N.A.

PALMER.—Died at Sarasota, Fla., May 6, 1918, Mrs. Potter Palmer, sister of Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, widow of Major General Grant, U.S.A.

FERRIS.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 28, 1918, Fergus P. Ferris, father of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Ferris, N.A.

RAYMOND.—Died at Fort Mott, N.J., May 7, 1918, Mrs. Anna Montgomery Raymond, wife of Col. A. D. Raymond, Coast Art., N.A.

RUSH.—Died at Ardmore, Pa., April 26, 1918, Surg. William H. Rush, U.S.N., retired.

SMITH.—Died at Flushing, N.Y., May 1, 1918, Captain Commandant Horatio D. Smith, retired, U.S. Navy Guard.

CAMOUFLAGE BALL AT DOUGLAS.

Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., April 28, 1918.

The camouflage ball given April 27 by the officers and ladies of all regiments at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., was a grand success. It was given in aid of the Douglas chapter of the Red Cross. The adjutants of the various regiments presented the guests to Major Wilson, who in turn presented them to the reception committee. Colonel Morgan headed the reception line, followed by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cabell, Col. and Mrs. Waterman, Col. and Mrs. Kennington, Col. and Mrs. Boniface, Col. and Mrs. Casteel, Major and Mrs. Wilde, Capt. and Mrs. White. About half of those present wore fancy costumes, of which there was a great variety. These included Indians, Chinese, Spanish dancers, Yama Yamas, farmer boys, etc. Mrs. James East, in her Gypsy costume, gathered in a neat little sum with her fortune telling. Some of the clowns from Sells Floto circus remained in Douglas to attend the ball. A successful side show was conducted in a large tent just outside the dance hall by several enlisted men. The guests were led from booth to booth and were charged five cents for each show, and then through a blind opening to the outside, where a real Arizona scene was before them. When business became dull at the side show the crier led the Mexican souvenir right through the dance hall, calling loudly the attractions of his show.

The hall was beautifully decorated. The side walls were completely hidden by branches of beautiful cedar which were brought down from Fort Huachuca, and bales of hay were placed here and there for seats. A large American flag was hung from the center ceiling, and all around the room were hung flags of the Allies and the guidons from all the regiments. An electric light placed back of each flag illuminated it with pretty effect. Every window was covered with white and had a large red cross in the center. Ice cream cones, confetti and paper caps were sold. Mrs. Boniface and Mrs. Wilde sold the cakes. The 308th band and the jazz band from the 1st Cavalry furnished music. Captains Lewis and Cabell and Attorney Noble received the money and were kept very busy. The ladies in charge are very much pleased with the results, as they cleared \$437.50.

STATE FORCES.

Brig. Gen. George B. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y., will review the 13th N.Y. in its armory on Wednesday night, May 15.

Members of the Massachusetts State Guard are directed not to appear in uniform except on ordered duty under authority of the commander-in-chief, division commander, brigade, regimental, separate organization, staff department and company commanders. Special permission may be granted by organization and company commanders to wear the uniform upon social occasions and funeral ceremonies. The season for small-arms practice began May 1, to continue until Nov. 3.

A review of the 23d Regiment, New York Guard, will be held on Saturday evening, May 25. This review will be the last of the season and has been tendered to the Veterans Association, 23d Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., by Col. Louis J. Praeger. During the review a new stand of national colors will be presented to the regiment by the Veterans Association, and will be dedicated by the regimental chaplain, Capt. Frank M. Twynly, rector of St. Bartholomew's P.C. Church. Following the review and presentation there will be an exhibition of the British system of modern bayonet fighting demonstrated by a picked company of fifty men, under command of Capt. William D. Wilkes. No formal invitations will be issued for this occasion, but former officers will be supplied with cards of admission, upon application to Capt. Louis W. Butler, the regimental adjutant.

Col. Louis J. Praeger announced on May 1 at Headquarters of the 23d Infantry New York Guard, that he had recommended to Governor Whitman, Dr. Robert Merriam Rogers as be assistant surgeon, with rank of captain. Dr. Rogers is a native of Brooklyn, and is at present instructor in anatomy and diseases of the eye at the Long Island College Hospital and assistant eye surgeon there and at Eastern District Hospital.

71ST NEW YORK.—COL. J. H. WELLS.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, who reviewed the 71st Regiment, New York Guard, in its armory under command of Col. J. H. Wells, on the night of May 3, witnessed a highly commendable exhibition and there were some unique features on the program. The event celebrated the 20th anniversary of the departure of the old 71st for Cuba during the war with Spain, and the army was jammed with spectators. The company units paraded twenty files each for the review. At the conclusion of the ceremony the regiment was massed in three sides of a square, and Mr. Whitman made a ringing speech on pushing the sale of Liberty Bonds.

The regiment sang several verses of a popular song, and there was an exhibition company drill in close order, and also a drill by the machine gun company. After the evening parade, there was dancing for members and guests. The regiment has made excellent progress since its organization was commenced in August, 1917. The official returns for March, 1918, gives the 71st an average attendance at drills of eighty-eight per cent, or 777 officers and men were present, out of 889 on the roll at that time.

A provisional company has been on duty on the New York Aqueduct since last November. The old 71st was mobilized for Federal service on March 25, 1917, and last October a large part of the organization was distributed among the 105th Infantry, 106th Field Artillery, and 102d Engineers, 27th Division, at Camp Wadsworth, S.C. On January 8 last the balance of the old 71st was detached from the 27th Division and formed the 54th Pioneer Infantry.

While at Van Cortlandt Park some 300 men were transferred from the old 71st to the 165th Infantry (old 69th), in the Rainbow Division.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

S. K. P.—See Army Regulations Index under heading "Discharge of Enlisted Men."

M. I. L.—The full text of the Commutation of Quarters Act was published on page 1338 of our issue of April 27. Just how this will be carried into effect will be stated in orders that will be issued in due course. Until Congress appropriates money for commutation of quarters, heat and light under the new provisions of law, no money can be paid therefor. The law does not state that "hereafter" but that "during the present emergency" these new provisions of law are effective. The Judge Advocate General and the Comptroller of Currency have not ruled on the matter so far, but it is to be inferred that the commutation will apply to the period beginning April 6, 1917, when we entered the war. We cannot be sure of this until there is a ruling on the question. There is no Army regulation in regard to the wearing of service pins to represent the service flag. If anyone has the right to wear such a distinctive emblem the wife of a Regular Army officer who is now in active service should certainly have the right.

J. B.—Regarding non-discharge for re-enlistment in case of the men who complete four years' service in the seven-year

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enlistment, see the Army and Navy Journal, April 12, page 1267. No law has been passed so far for reduced rates for soldiers on railroads. Target qualifications held good for one year only under the present Army Regulations.

A. K. K.—A man discharged on account of disability and pension granted, later re-enlisted by permission of the Surgeon General, if discharged again for disability would, we believe, be entitled once more to receive pension.

G. B.—Full dress or dress uniform is not worn by officers or men during the present emergency, except on occasions of ceremony at the White House when so ordered.

T. S. P. and D. R. C.—Apply The Adjutant General to learn your prospects of assignment to duty.

J. R. P.—Congress has not passed any laws this year increasing pay for the non-coms. of the Army. Regarding authority to reduce enlisted men of the non-com. staff, see Army Regulations under the appropriate heading. For a copy of the War Risk Insurance Act, apply to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C.

G. M.—A retired officer's widow is not entitled to receive six months' pay as a death benefit even under the bill S. 3736, favorably reported in the House, unless he was on active duty at time of his death.

R. W. B.—As recent changes in tables of organization of the U.S. Army are confidential, we cannot supply you with the information you desire.

J. H.—This paper cannot advise whether or not E. W. Hartford has been enlisted in the Army or in the Navy. You are advised to apply to The Adjutant General of the Army and to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U.S.A., giving reasons for making the inquiry.

E. C. R.—Opera glasses do not meet the need of the Navy expressed in recent announcements from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy requesting the loan of eyes for the Navy.

M. B. H.—The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, provided that "Hereafter the service of a cadet who may hereafter be appointed to the U.S. Military Academy or to the Naval Academy shall not be counted in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer of the Army." See Pars. 1123 and 1124 of the Manual for the Quartermaster Corps regarding pay on promotion. The pay of a horseholder in the Army is \$338 in first enlistment at the present time; this includes the war bonus.

W. W.—A man now in the Service serving a seven-year enlistment will not be discharged during the present emergency; consequently he need not worry about the draft. Regarding credit and clothing allowance saved up to July 15, 1917, apply through the channel.

G. M. T. S.—The provision of the National Defense Act in Sec. 125 against the unlawful wearing of the uniform of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps is not to be construed so as to prevent officers or enlisted men of the National Guard from wearing in pursuance of law and regulations the uniform lawfully prescribed to be worn by such officers or enlisted men of the National Guard; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of a state university, state college or public high school, offering the regular course in military instruction, from wearing a uniform duly prescribed by the authorities. See the section of the Defense Act referred to.

E. E. S.—Officers of the Reserve Corps may be discharged in the discretion of the President on the report of the board. If you are drafted, report the matter of your honorable discharge from commission on account of physical disability, but do not neglect to respond to the draft questionnaire.

D. C.—See answer to H. H.

H. H.—See G.O. 155, War Dept., 1917, as to the Mexican service badge, published in our issue of Dec. 29, 1917, page 677.

E. H. K.—Address your officer friend in care of The Adjutant General at Washington. We do not supply addresses of officers.

E. S.—You cannot be discharged for re-enlistment, nor may you expect to be furloughed to the Reserve. You might be transferred to another branch of the Service. Apply through the channel. Discharges are not being granted from the Army during the present emergency.

F. W. L.—If you do not understand the provisions of the Small-Arms Firing Manual, apply to the Small-Arms Division, Ordnance Department, for instructions.

S. D.—An enlisted man of the U.S. Army would not under present circumstances be commissioned in the British army, but could apply for permission to take examination for commission in the U.S. Army. Our issue of April 6, page 1215, published a bulletin giving the articles of equipment required for overseas service. The next training camps open May 15, as announced in our issue of April 13 in regard to the allotment which was payable to your dependent mother before her death and which you wish now continued to your sister, apply to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington. Should you be commissioned and later discharged and re-enlist within three months of discharge from commission, you would count your commissioned service as continuous service in the enlistment you were serving in at time you were commissioned.

A SOLDIER.—Requests for transfer to any branch or character of the Service should be sent through the channel to The Adjutant General.

R. R. B.—An enlisted man in the National Guard could be assigned for service with the Regular Army. For quarters allowances, see the Army Regulations under the heading of "Quarters."

E. J. G.—If in doubt as to how to make out payrolls, apply through the channel for instructions. Space in these columns is limited.

H. M. R.—Consult the Uniform Regulations of the Marine Corps and the Uniform Regulation of the Army and you will see that second lieutenants in both wear a single gold bar. First lieutenants a single silver bar. In both cases the sleeve decorations also indicate their commissioned rank.

S. P. G.—Baggage allowances of officers ordered to Europe are specified in G.O. 75, 94 and 144, War Dept., 1917.

W. M. P.—Firing qualifications do not extend beyond one year from date of qualification, except where the qualification was made under the old regulations that held throughout the enlistment in which qualification was made.

W. J. L.—It is not possible at this time to state what the chances for permanent appointment may be for Q.M. sergeants, temporary. When the war ends the entire National Army disappears and how many of its members may be re-enlisted for the Regular Army will depend upon what size Army Congress will authorize. As to your other questions, apply through the channel.

L. C. O.—As there is no legal list in the Reserve Corps, the officers you mention were probably selected for detail according to their relative fitness for the work in hand. Precedence in the Reserve Corps is governed by date of orders to active duty. The law does not provide for retirement in the Reserve Corps. A Regular officer adopts the Army as his life-work. A Reserve merely for the emergency, and except in time of war, with the few exceptions of camp duty during his five-year commission in the Reserve, the Reserve officer is free to pursue his regular vocation in civil life.

E. D. L.—Appointments in Interpreter Corps are made through application to the office of The Adjutant General. It has become the custom in the use of the service flag to substitute a gold star for a blue one in case of death.

O. F. S.—There are no transfers from the Medical Reserve of the Army to the Medical Reserve of the Navy. One could possibly resign from the former and take his chance of being accepted in the latter.

E. B. H.—Officers of the Dental Reserve Corps are called to active duty as needed. The Adjutant General will probably tell you approximately when you may be called.

X. Y. K.—G.O. 144, War Dept., will answer your inquiry as to rank and precedence in the Army of the U.S., other than the Regular Army.

W. B. H.—Army field clerk, Adjutant General's Department, should apply to The Adjutant General regarding vacancies in grade of second lieutenant.

A. G. R. C.—The War Department is that administrative branch of the U.S. Government which directs the activities of the U.S. Army. The General Staff is composed of officers



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THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

whose duties are to study plans of war and Army organization and act as advisors to the War Department. The War College is situated in Washington and here the intensive studies of war problems are conducted by General Staff officers. For more extensive definitions of these terms we refer you to the military laws of the United States.

W. J. G.—As not all of the 9th Infantry left Manila in 1902 at the same time, and you do not state what company you are interested in, we cannot answer your question regarding sailings to and from the Orient. If you will send your record to The Adjutant General, he may be able to supply you with the information you desire and which you evidently wish to have for the purpose of preparing for retirement.

CHIEF GUNNER.—The bill S. 3400 was signed on April 10. Agreement of conference was noted in our issue of April 13.

J. B. P.—There are about 700 successful candidates for provisional second lieutenantcies in the Regular Army from the July examinations, for whom there are at present no vacancies. It is to be presumed that these candidates would be appointed to Regular vacancies before men of the November classes who have been placed in the O.R.G. and recommended for commission as Provisionals. The men who graduated at Leavenworth in February were of the July examiners, and nominations of these men for provisional commissions was noted in our issue of April 13, page 1241.

T. R. S.—Promotion in the Reserve Corps is governed by Paragraphs 23-40, Special Regulations No. 48. Members of the Reserve Corps may be appointed to vacancies in the Na-

tional Army, and ambitious officers of the Reserve are privileged to ask for an opportunity to try for such an appointment. Provisional lieutenants are in the Regular force, and their promotions are lineal, being governed by the laws which apply to the Regular Army. Whether their promotion in the Regular Army be slow or rapid depends upon vacancies in the Regular Army, resulting from (1) permanent or temporary promotion of higher officers of the Regular Army, or (2) from the appointment of Regular Army officers to the National Army.

G. T. B.—Among the large cantonments are Camps Upton, Dix and Wadsworth.

J. J. C. asks: What course do you suggest for one who has knowledge that a recommendation for promotion has been forwarded in February, and who has not as yet received any word from Washington? Answer: Apply through channel.

G. F. asks: A man is honorably discharged from the Navy (expiration of enlistment) after four years' service; enlists within one month in the U.S. Army for period of emergency. (1) Is he entitled to longevity pay at completion of fifth year combined service? (2) May he re-enlist in the U.S. Navy at discharge from present services upon close of hostilities and be transferred to the Reserve force at completion of twenty years combined service? (3) Can he re-enlist with rate he held when discharged from navy plus re-enlistment pay? Answer: (1) No; Navy service does not count in determining enlistment term for pay in the Army. (2) May re-enlist in the Navy, but only Navy service counts toward retirement at twenty years. (3) Pay of second enlistment.



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GREAT LAKES NOTES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., May 3, 1918.
Two world-famed celebrities paid the Great Lakes Naval Training Station a visit in the past week, Secretary William G. McAdoo, who was welcomed April 29, and Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., who was the first commandant of this station, and who spent several days with Capt. William Moffett.

The bluejackets established their valor recently when 800 of them succeeded in putting out a \$500,000 fire in Waukegan, Ill.

The Bureau of Navigation has appropriated \$150,000 for construction of an Officer Material School, which is to be a permanent institution. A lake frontage running north to the extent of thirty-eight acres has been added to the station, including a brick factory structure and twenty-six houses. Efficiency in feeding men has been reached by the main mess hall, whose record is 2,000 in twenty-five minutes.

The first boat race of the year was staged between the Gunners' Mate School and the Armed Guard School, April 29, with the honors going to the Gunners.

Preparations are under way to increase the capacity for handling recruits, and it is expected before long that 1,000 will be received daily. Camp Dewey has been added to the list of detention camps, the others being Camps Decatur, Farragut and Boone, and it is said Camp Ross, an outgoing detention camp, ere long also will be an incoming detention camp.

By winning the 100-yard dash, Chief Yeoman Perry McGilivray has boosted the Great Lakes Training Station into second place in the National A.A.U. swimming championship. Elton Eldridge was the recipient of signal honors last week when he was presented with a medal from the D.A.R., designating that he is the most efficient recruit on the station. He is a company commander, and was selected by a board of six regimental commanders.

The capacity of the new aviation school now under construction has been increased fifty per cent. by additional appropriation of \$225,000 for more barracks buildings, which will accommodate 2,592 more men. A complement of 150 yeomen was made up last week for overseas duty.

A district patrol building is shortly to be erected in Detroit on a pier in the St. Clair River Platts Canal, where twenty-four men, four petty officers and one C.P.O. can be housed.

Twenty-five enlisted men on the station were appointed temporary warrant officers in the U.S.N., having passed the warrant officer examination last week. Chief Yeoman Thomas Tighe, the youngest C.P.O. on the station, formerly attached to the Commandant's office, has been transferred to a vessel in Eastern waters.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 22, 1918.

Brig. Gen. James A. Ryan, accompanied by Lieut. J. A. Ingersoll, has left for an inspection of the 16th Cavalry, stationed on the border at Brownsville, San Benito and Mercedes. Mrs. John E. Hemphill will return Tuesday from Atlanta, Ga., to be the guest of her father, Col. Joseph Girard, during Major Hemphill's absence in France. Major and Mrs. Jack Heard left Tuesday for West Point, Miss., where Major Heard will take command of Payne Field. Major Thomas Duval will succeed Major Heard at Kelly Field.

Lieut. L. V. Durfee, from Camp Forrest, Ga., and Francis M. Durfee, a student at the School of Military Aeronautics, Austin, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Lucius Durfee, at Fort Sam Houston. The eighty-six members of the last class to graduate from the officers' training camp at Camp Stanley held their farewell banquet at the Menger Hotel on Thursday. The banquet was held under the auspices of the famous "Dope Table," of Chicago, an offspring of the "Bulla Bulla" Club, of New York. They are all sergeants and will return to Camp Logan on Saturday to await their commissions. The camp officers who were guests of honor were Major J. M. Cummings, Captains Rose, Clark, Martin, Fricke, Lombard, Kennard; Lieutenants Garrison, Jamieson, Kiskadden, Denton, Cook and Morrison.

Mrs. J. M. White, wife of Captain White, from Kelly Field, is convalescent in the Lee Hospital, in San Antonio, after an operation for appendicitis. Capt. and Mrs. M. B. Stone have left for Del Rio, where Captain Stone will be stationed with the 313th Cavalry.

Capt. S. A. Greenwall entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance Saturday, having as his guests Major Gen. H. T. Allen, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Kingman, Major and Mrs. Walter Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Beitel, Misses Cahill, McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Landa, Mrs. H. S. Milliken, Major Sutphin and Lieut. H. T. Allen, jr. Members of the 1st Infantry Company, 90th Division training school, celebrated successful completion of their training with a banquet Monday at the Menger Hotel. Col. E. E. Haskell, commandant of the school, was honor guest and made a talk to the officer-candidates.

Mrs. O. J. Taylor has arrived to make her home with her parents, Major and Mrs. Fred Foster, while Lieutenant Taylor is in France. Mrs. Edmund Moss, of New Orleans, has arrived to join Major Moss and is a guest at the St. Anthony Hotel. Col. and Mrs. Gerritt Van S. Quackenbush entertained at dinner at Kelly Field in honor of Capt. Alfred Heurtaux and Lieut. Max Benoit, two distinguished French aviators, who were in the city Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rysor will arrive today from Denton to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Newton Rysor at 514 West Summit avenue. Mrs. Robert Dert, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Fishback. Infantry Company No. 9, at Camp Stanley, gave a farewell entertainment and banquet at Leon Springs on Wednesday, celebrating the closing of the third student officers' training school. One hundred and thirty guests were present, with Col. J. D. Hartman honor guest.

The 29th Aero Squadron, Brooks Field, entertained with a dance Thursday in their barracks, having Col. and Mrs. Pratt and Capt. and Mrs. Loring Pickering as chaperones. The 669th Aero Squadron entertained Tuesday at Kelly Field No. 1. About sixty-five girls motored out in trucks and dinner was served in mess kits before the dance, which was given in the new hall.

Major Gens. H. T. Allen, J. W. Ruckman, Gens. J. Ryan, F. O. Marshall and J. P. O'Neill and all field officers of the 90th Division and French and English officers from Camp Travis spent Wednesday at Camp Bullis, motoring out from Camp Travis in order to study the machine gun barrage, witness demonstrations in the use of the rifle and grenades and acquaint themselves with how the troops are progressing in target practice and use of modern weapons of warfare. The firing mostly was by men of the machine gun companies, the first on a large scale attempted by men of the 90th Division. Approximately 900 silhouette targets were fired at and two battalions, with thirty machine guns each, were on the range. Each gun fired between 4,000 and 5,000 shots. Major General Allen declared the Artillery barrage which was thrown first for a distance of 1,700 feet was sufficiently accurate to permit the Infantry to advance. Col. A. W. Faulkner was in charge of the Artillery work and Major A. L. McCoy of the machine gun work, assisted by Major Jephson and Captain Deveneau, of the English and French missions.

The old Fort Sam Houston hospital, abandoned when the new hospital buildings were erected, is to be rehabilitated and converted into a modern emergency office, to take care of minor injuries and illness of officers and enlisted men as well as members of their families. It will also contain an office for the attending surgeon and completely equipped dental depot. Funds for the work have just been made available. Work will begin at once.

The work of erecting twelve buildings at Camp Mabry for the School of Automobile Mechanics of the University of Texas is being pushed rapidly by the contractors. Every effort is being made to have a sufficient number of buildings completed by May 1 to care for 3,000 students. Plans for the twelve buildings include seven barracks, 200 x 60 feet each, a kitchen and dining hall and covering a space of 45,000 square feet, an administration building, a heating plant building and machine shops of various kinds. The Y.M.C.A. has already set aside money for the erection of a branch house at the camp.

Piasta week has been going on in San Antonio, but on account of the war many customs were given up and it was more patriotic in all its parades and amusements, with the troops from Camp Travis participating each day, ending in a large



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on the flat. The 309th players have improved in form wonderfully since their entry into San Antonio polo and have recently acquired a veritable find in Major Engle.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Empire, C.Z., April 20, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Murphy, who recently left the Isthmus for a leave to the States because of the illness of Captain Murphy, have returned to the Isthmus and are stationed at Gatun. Major and Mrs. Rockwell, of Corozal, entertained Miss Julia Heald, of Ancon, at dinner Friday, preceding the hop. Mr. and Mrs. Manning were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, of Corozal, Thursday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall, of Empire, spent Sunday in Balboa as guests of Mrs. Hall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Ellsworth. Mrs. Parker, of Corozal, is soon to leave for a few months' vacation in the States. Major and Mrs. Newman, of Corozal, entertained Dr. and Mrs. Grant and Captain Flynn at dinner on Saturday.

Lieut. Gordon O. Irwin is a patient in the Ancon Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham, of Corozal, had as guests for Sunday dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Amba, of Empire. Colonel Brady and Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Murphy, of Gatun, were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. H. L. Jackson on Thursday.

Mrs. Wagner, wife of Major Wagner, of Camp Gaillard, spent Wednesday in Panama City and had luncheon at the Hotel Tivoli with Mrs. Carriethers, of Gatun. On Friday, Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. Heiman, of Camp Gaillard, were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Lameroux, Fort Sherman.

There was a reception given at the Hotel Tivoli on April 17 by the officers of the Zone, as far as well to Col. Charles B. Hagadorn, who is soon to leave for the States. Dr. and Mrs. Grant, of Corozal, are spending a few days with Col. and Mrs. Tate prior to their departure for the States.

Colonel Bracken of Camp Gaillard, who arrived on the last transport, was luncheon guest of Major and Mrs. Wagner, 29th Inf., Camp Gaillard, on Monday. On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Wagner, of Camp Gaillard, entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Wagner, Colonel Bracken, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartholow, Lieut. and Mrs. Burnap and Lieutenant Banta.

Among the many guests at the Hotel Tivoli Sunday night for dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Straus, of Fort Amador, Dr. J. Peden, U.S.N., Dr. Charles Le Baron, Corozal, Col. and Mrs. Tate, Major Wynne, Lieutenants Winslow and Evans, Major Truman Carriethers, Mrs. Carriethers and Lieutenant Burn, 38d Inf., Gatun, took a trip to Tabago on Saturday. Mrs. H. L. Jackson and Miss Mary Budd, of Gatun, were week-end guests of Minister Price at the American Legation, Panama. Minister Price entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Jackson, Miss Budd, Miss New, of Balboa, and Mr. Gordon. All attended the dance at the Hotel Tivoli that evening.

Among those leaving for the States on the next transport are Dr. and Mrs. David Grant, of Corozal, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Dr. Marshall, of Ancon Hospital, and her two daughters, and Major and Mrs. T. Carriethers and son, of Gatun. Col. and Mrs. Woodbury, of Culabra, entertained a number of friends at dinner at the Hotel Tivoli on Sunday.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, P.I., March 27, 1918.

Major and Mrs. Milburn gave a dinner at the Nipa Club on Friday. The centerpiece of the large round table was a picturesque Philippine village. The affair was complimentary to the house guests of Major and Mrs. Milburn, Mrs. Offatt and Mr. Peters, of Manila. Others present included Major and Mrs. Peavy, Major Taintor, Capt. and Mrs. Lindstruth and Lieutenant Jefferson. Preceding the topside hop on Friday Col. and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Alley, Col. and Mrs. Doores, Mrs. Nelson and Major Anderson. The same evening Major and Mrs. von Kessler gave a dinner for Mrs. Pratt, Miss Williams, Major Henderson, Captains Pigott and Montgomery.

On Sunday evening Col. and Mrs. Williams entertained in honor of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Williams, whose birthday anniversary fell on that date. Present: Major and Mrs. von Kessler, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Fithian, Miss Tobin, Captains Pigott, Montgomery, Crom, Faulkner, Johnson and Lieutenant Bross.

Mrs. Quigley, of Fort McKinley, was week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. Baldrige. Miss Helen Baldrige returned to McKinley with Mrs. Quigley for a short visit. Combining the business of inspection with the pleasures of a moonlight cruise, a party made the trip to Fort Wint on Monday evening, returning late Tuesday afternoon. In the party were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Major Alley, Captains Haines, Buyers, Pigott, Montgomery, Miss Williams and Miss Tobin. Col. and Mrs. Doores and two children, Billy and Emily, left on Friday for a month's stay at Camp John Hay, Baguio. Dr. Wagner has returned to Fort Mills for station and Dr. Baldrige has taken his place at Carabao.

Mrs. Porter gave a breakfast following an early morning riding party on Tuesday for Mrs. Alley and Mrs. Haines. Mrs. Alley entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Haines. Major Henderson was host at a jolly little supper party on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Porter and Major Anderson. Swimming has now become the most popular of the diversions at Corregidor. Through the efforts of Captain McCormick, transportation officer, special cars are run to accommodate the crowd and a motor truck connects with the cars at the Barrio station to transport the swimmers to the bathing beach.

Mrs. Peavy gave a bridge on Thursday for a number of guests from the Infantry and Medical garisons. Mrs. Canning, of Manila, is the guest of Mrs. Colburn, of the Scotts Garrison. The Corregidor officers' baseball team played the Hospital twice this week on the topside diamond, the first game being a tie and the officers' team winning the second. On Sunday the post team played, the officers furnishing the battery. The result was 6 to 2 for the post team.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Feb. 15, 1918.

Items from the Island of Guam in the News Letter for February include the following:

The home of Major and Mrs. Manwaring was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Jan. 23 when Lieut. Oliver P. Smith and Miss Esther L. King, of Hayward, Cal., were married by Rev. Mr. Logan. Miss King arrived from the States the same morning on the U.S.A.T. Sherman. The wedding was held on the large porch at the Manwaring quarters which was decorated with a profusion of palm leaves and ferns. An alcove of the porch was decorated very prettily with palm leaves, ferns and cadena de amor, and it was here the nuptial bonds were tied. At the first strains of the wedding march by the Marine band the bridegroom and best man, Lieutenant Shippey, entered through the main door of the porch and took their places. The bride and Major Manwaring, who gave her away, came from the other end of the porch. After the ceremony dainty refreshments were served and the bride performed the usual military rites over the wedding cake, after which the happy couple escaped to a machine that was awaiting for them, but not until they had been thoroughly pelted with rice by the transport friends of the bride.

Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Lafrans were hostesses at an enjoyable tea on Radio Hill on Jan. 17. The others present were Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon, Dr. and Mrs. Guinan, Lieutenant Commander McGee and Assistant Paymaster McGee. Mrs. McGee was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell on Jan. 18. Dr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Ada Smith were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Thing on Jan. 18. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner on Jan. 19 for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Jones, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul and Mr. Donald Smith.

On Jan. 20 Major and Mrs. Manwaring, Capt. and Mrs. Thing, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Rose, Commander McGee and Assistant Paymaster McGee motored up to Camp Barnett, where



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they had an enjoyable picnic supper. From Camp Barnett the party motored to Tumon for a swim. Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Lafrans were hostesses at an enjoyable supper at Radio Hill on Jan. 20. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon, Dr. and Mrs. Guinan, Lieutenant Commander Lafrans, Dr. Howard and Lieut. O. P. Smith. The party completed the evening with dancing and bridge.

On Jan. 21 the Evening Bridge Club met at the Officers' Club with Mrs. Johnson as hostess. The prize-winners were Governor Smith, Mrs. Manwaring and Dr. Harry Johnson.

On Jan. 25 Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul, Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon and Lieutenant Shippey were dinner guests on the Piscataqua. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson entertained at luncheon on transport day for Dr. and Mrs. Daly and Dr. and Mrs. Fraser. Civil Engineer Paul and Mrs. Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell and Lieutenant Shippey were guests at tea of Mrs. Lafrans and Mrs. Howard at Radio Hill.

The Evening Bridge Club met on Feb. 4 with Mrs. Lhamon as hostess. The winners were Civil Engineer Paul, Paymaster Rose, Captain Mitchell and Dr. Harry Johnson. The bachelors at Sumay enjoyed the company of Mrs. Knapp in their mess while she was getting settled in Sumay. Mrs. Knapp came to Guam on the last transport to join her son, Lieutenant Knapp.

On Feb. 5 Dr. and Mrs. Howard entertained Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lafrans at dinner in honor of their wedding anniversary. Mrs. Glasspole entertained at tea in her attractive cottage at the cable station for Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Peden, Captain Baker, Lieutenants Knapp, Shippey, West and J. T. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith were entertained at dinner at the home of Mrs. Sanderson on the

(Continued on page 1416.)

military and Red Cross parade on the 21st in celebration of the Battle of San Jacinto anniversary. Wednesday was the military parade, in which 3,000 men from Camp Travis participated, with Col. H. B. Farrar in command. The military police were out in force, headed by Captain Pryor. Infantry, Artillery and Medical units were also in line. Thursday in the trades parade the big army motor repair shops were entered by the Quartermaster Corps Mechanical Repair Shops No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, and were given the place of honor. Major Mark L. Ireland, commanding the shops, rode at the head. They included twenty decorated floats demonstrating the various kinds of motor repair work done at the shops. One of the features was a machine shop truck unit duplicating the units for motor repair that are sent out with the army in the field.

Kelly Field No. 2 officers defeated the fast Kelly Field No. 1 officers in a fast contest Saturday at League Park. The score was 5 to 2. Gens. J. W. Buckman and H. T. Allen attended the game. Two bands furnished the music. The diamond proved to be exceptionally fast and the game was played in record time, actual playing time being an hour and twenty minutes.

Two of the fastest practice games of the season were played on an unusually fast field at the Fort Sam Houston polo grounds, in which the first game by the headquarters troop of the 90th Division defeated the Freebooters on the flat, but lacked a half point of making their handicap, the score being 4 to 3. In favor of the troop. In the second game the Remount failed by half a point to make their handicap over the 309th Cavalry, although they defeated the latter team 8 to 0

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Island of Guam—Continued from page 1415.

event of Mr. Sanderson's birthday anniversary on Feb. 6. On Feb. 9 Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon entertained at dinner for Med. Dir. and Mrs. M. K. Johnson and P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Thing entertained at dinner on Feb. 9 Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Commander McGee and Paymaster McGee, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lafrans, Dr. and Mrs. Howard and Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon were guests of Ensign Holmes at tea on board the U.S.S. Piscataqua on Feb. 11.

On Feb. 11 Mrs. Manwaring was hostess for the Evening Bridge Club. The winners were Mrs. M. K. Johnson, Mrs. Thing and Governor Smith. Mrs. Harry Johnson had a sewing party at her home on Feb. 12 for Mrs. M. K. Johnson, Mrs. Manwaring, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Thing and Mrs. Daly. On Feb. 14 Gov. and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner at Government House. Med. Dir. and Mrs. M. K. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Thing, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Smith and Dr. Sinamark.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from pages 1401-3.)

PERSONNEL OFFICERS.

G.O. 42, APRIL 29, 1918, WAR DEPT.

1. A personnel officer will be appointed for each regiment, separate or detached battalion, or similar unit, and for the headquarters of each army, army corps, and territorial department, and for each post, camp or other station. The personnel officers now detailed at division headquarters will perform the duties directed in this order in addition to those heretofore prescribed.

2. In regiments, separate or detached battalions, or similar units, and at posts, forts, camps, cantonments, and other stations, not commanded by general officers, the personnel officer is a staff officer and under the direction of the commanding officer will have charge of all matters relating to the enlisted personnel of the command, except instruction, training, discipline, equipment, supply and sanitation. At posts, forts, camps, cantonments, and other stations, commanded by general officers, and at the headquarters of armies, army corps, divisions, territorial departments, and coast artillery districts, the personnel officer is an assistant to the adjutant, and under his direction will perform duties similar to those of the personnel officer of a regiment. In either case, he will work in co-operation with the adjutant and use the same files of records and correspondence.

3. Personnel officers of regiments, ammunition trains and sanitary trains authorized in Tables of Organization will be appointed by the regimental or other commander as provided in Para. 248, 249 and 250, Army Regulations, 1913. Personnel officers for other units or commands will be detailed from officers on duty with such units or commands without increase in rank. In separate and detached battalions and other similar units the adjutant or supply officer should ordinarily be detailed as personnel officer in addition to his other duties. In case of a detached company or detachment serving alone, the commander thereof will himself assume the duties of personnel officer or will designate a subordinate officer for this duty.

4. Beginning with May 1, 1918, pay rolls will be prepared by personnel officers, as follows:

(a) By the personnel officer of the regiment, separate or detached battalion, or similar unit, for the companies or detachments belonging or attached thereto.

(b) By the personnel officer at the headquarters of a division, army corps, army, port of embarkation, port of debarkation, line of communication, territorial department, district or coast defense command, for the separate or detached companies and detachments serving at such headquarters.

(c) By the personnel officer of a post, fort, camp, cantonment, or other station, for the separate and detached companies and detachments serving or casually thereat. When a company or detachment is situated at such a distance from the post, fort, camp, cantonment, or other station headquarters as to make it impracticable for the personnel officer at such headquarters to prepare the pay rolls, the company or detachment may, for the purposes of this order, be attached to a regiment, separate or detached battalion, or similar unit, or a company or detachment personnel officer may be appointed as provided in Para. 3 in case of a company or detachment serving alone.

(d) By the personnel officer at a general hospital, base hospital, arsenal, depot, or similar institution or establishment, for the troops serving or casually thereat.

5. After April 30, 1918, there will be no muster of troops for pay.

6. The bimonthly muster of troops and the preparation of muster rolls will be discontinued after June 30, 1918. Beginning with July 1, 1918, personnel officers will prepare and forward directly to the Adjutant General of the Army reports of changes in duties and status of officers and enlisted men on blank forms provided for the purpose and in accordance with special regulations relating thereto, now in course of publication.

7. The provisions of Army Regulations in conflict with this order are suspended, pending the revision of such regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 16, MARCH 29, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States.

G.O.M.O. 44, MARCH 27, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the G.C.M. in the cases of Fritz John B. Mann, Co. I, and Walter Matthews, Co. E, 370th Inf., N.A., found guilty, with malice aforethought, wilfully, deliberately, feloniously and unlawfully and with premeditation, of killing Pvt. Ralph Foley, Co. G, 130th Inf., Feb. 13, 1918, at Camp Logan, Texas. They struck and beat him up and stabbed him with a knife. The two murderers were sentenced "to be hanged by the neck until dead," and President Wilson approved the sentence.

G.O. 14, APRIL 13, 1918, PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

In addition to his other duties, Col. William D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as acting chief of staff and acting aeronautical officer, vice Col. Charles B. Hagadorn, Inf., D.O.L., relieved, in order to enable him to comply with War Dept. cable instructions of April 14.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. T. H. BLISS, CHIEF OF STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. MARCH, ACTING C. OF S.

Col. O. S. Lincoln, G.S.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., General Hospital, for treatment. (April 27, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Col. I. L. Reeves, A.G., relieved from detail in Adjutant General's Department and is detailed in I.G.D. Colonel Reeves is assigned to duty in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. (April 29, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.
Col. C. B. Baker, Q.M.C., to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., as department Q.M., relieving Lieut. Col. S. Coleman, Q.M.C. (April 27, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major C. L. Cole, M.O., from duty with Stationary Laboratory No. 2, Army Medical School, Washington. (April 29, War D.)

Major C. G. Snow, M.C., will report at Army Medical School for duty as C.O. of Stationary Laboratory No. 2. (April 29, War D.)

Major P. B. Connolly, M.C., to duty at San Juan, P.R., Camp Las Casas, as camp surgeon, in addition to his other duties. (April 30, War D.)

(Continued on page 1417.)



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(Continued from page 1416.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. W. A. Moore, D.C., to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (April 30, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hosp. Sergt. G. C. Burke (848117), M.D., to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty. (April 18, West. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major Paul A. Hodgson, C.E., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (April 29, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C.O.

Ord. Sergt. H. T. Walton (appointed April 25, 1918, from color sergeant, Hqs. Troop, 1st Cav.), Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 5th Cav. (April 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. H. Early (appointed April 25, 1918, from sergeant, Supply Co., 9th Field Art.), to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty with 80th Field Art. (April 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. H. Ivey (appointed April 27, 1918, from mess sergeant, Co. G, 27th Inf.), now at Cuartel de España, Manila, P.I., will report to commanding general, P.D., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. W. A. Dunbeck (appointed April 27, 1918, from sergeant, Co. E, 50th Inf.), now at Haritan Camp, Metuchen, N.J., 50th Inf., for duty with that regiment. (April 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. B. Rogan (appointed April 27, 1918, from sergeant, Troop A, 9th Cav.), now at Camp Stotsenburg, Panama, P.I., to duty with 9th Cav. (April 27, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major H. C. K. Muhlenberg to Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas; Major M. Connolly to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field; Major J. K. Mitchell is assigned to the conservation division, war industries board, for special duty; Capt. F. N. Iglehart to Dallas, Texas, Love Field. (April 27, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. F. Pearson to Washington; Major R. E. O'Brien to Urbana, Ill., and assume command of the School of Military Aeronautics at that place; Major J. Y. Chisum to Waco, Texas; Major J. G. Boswell to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by Major H. L. Shepler, S.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 29, War D.)

Major H. B. Claggett, S.C., about May 15 to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (April 30, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Officers to Urbana, Ill., for duty: First Lieuts. F. C. Hendry and M. Berman, Av. Sec., S.C.; W. Arnold and 2d Lieut. R. H. Kerr, Av. Sec., S.R.C. (April 27, War D.)

CAVALRY.

14TH—Capt. F. J. Holzbaun, 14th Cav., transferred to 11th Cav. and will join. (April 29, War D.)

16TH—First Lieut. D. R. Dunkle, 16th Cav., transferred to 11th Cav. and will join. (April 29, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. B. F. Hoge, Cav., is assigned to 11th Cav. and will join. (April 29, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

4TH—Battln. Sergt. Major J. Muller, 4th Field Art., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty with the Artillery replacement depot. (April 29, War D.)

8TH—Capt. C. L. Byrne, 8th Field Art., will report to 7th Field Art. Brigade for duty as brigade adjutant. (April 27, War D.)

78TH—Capt. A. J. Tittinger, 78th Field Art. (20th Cav.), is transferred to 10th Cav. and will join. (April 29, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.

Following chaplains, C.A.C., to coast defenses indicated for duty: W. R. Arnold to San Francisco, E. O. Hoffmeister to Manila and Subic Bays, T. J. Lennan to Balboa. (April 27, War D.)

Assistant Band Leader N. O'Connor, 3d Band, C.A.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 27, War D.)

INFANTRY.

31ST—First Sergt. F. Remely, Co. L, 31st Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 27, War D.)

44TH—Capt. J. F. Byrom, 44th Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (April 29, War D.)

48TH—Lieut. Col. S. A. Price, 48th Inf., is transferred to 63d Inf. and upon arrival in United States will join that regiment. (April 29, War D.)

64TH—First Sergt. E. Pugh, Co. M, 64th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Sierra Blanca, Texas, and to home. (April 29, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major S. A. White, Inf., is attached to the ammunition train, 6th Division (Regular), and will join. (April 29, War D.)

Major C. H. Ball, Inf., is assigned to 63d Inf. and will join. (April 29, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second lieutenants of P.S. to Manila, P.I., for duty: E. J. Bobo, O. B. Tudor and P. P. Salgado. (April 22, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Major C. Massel, C.A., N.G., to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for duty with 22d Engrs. (April 27, War D.)

Major E. C. Goddard, O.D., Pa. N.G., to Camp Perry, Ohio, May 15, as instructor. (April 27, War D.)

The honorable discharge of Major J. O. Fulton, 372d Inf., from the service of United States is announced. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation of Capt. L. F. Knust, 107th Inf., N.G.U.S., accepted. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. C. M. Husted, N.G.U.S., from 104th Engrs. to Newport News, Va., for duty with the labor organization. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. E. B. Blanton, Q.M.C., N.G., to Aberdeen, Md., and take station. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Sattig (chaplain), N.G.U.S., from duty with 27th Division, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., and upon completion of one month's sick leave will report to provisional depot for corps and Army troops, Camp Wadsworth, for duty. (April 30, War D.)

Appointments in N.G.U.S., to rank from April 23, announced: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. M. A. Reckord. To be lieutenant colonel—Major H. B. Brown. They are assigned to 29th Division. (April 30, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, N.A., will, accompanied by his aid, return to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. (April 29, War D.)

(Continued on page 1418.)

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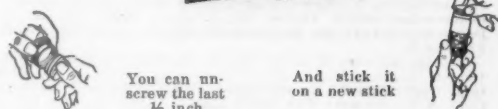


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National Army—Continued from page 1417.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. H. Hopkins, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty as Q.M., Base Hospital No. 44. (April 28, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major H. D. Rawson to Aberdeen, Md.; Capt. H. A. Violland to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Thomas, Jr., to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. J. Demarest to Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Wilnot to Chicago; 1st Lieut. J. A. Abrams to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas; 1st Lieut. A. W. Hughes to Baltimore, Md.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Beyette to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. O. C. Luce to Riverside, Cal.; March Field; 2d Lieut. O. B. Black to Bakery Co., No. 321, Camp Bowie, Texas; 2d Lieut. H. H. Hopkins to Americus, Ga. (April 27, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major W. A. Swallow will assume duty as officer in charge of utilities, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Major E. Bradbury to Erie, Pa., American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.; Major W. S. Hubbard to Del Rio, Texas; 1st Lieut. N. Large to Bakery Co., No. 360, Camp Greene, N.C.; 1st Lieut. M. R. MacDonald assigned to Bakery Co., No. 363, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Sullivan to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; 2d Lieut. E. L. Crosby to Bakery Co., No. 323, Camp Kearny, Cal.; 2d Lieut. H. S. Richland to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., with 155th Depot Brigade; 2d Lieut. S. H. Daniel assigned to Bakery Co., No. 360, Camp Greene, N.C.; 2d Lieut. R. W. McAuley to Camp Gordon, Ga.; 2d Lieut. R. L. Hedley to Bakery Co., No. 12, Fort Bliss, Texas. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. E. L. Roy to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. K. H. Talbot to New Cumberland, Pa.; 2d Lieut. L. A. Palmer to Sacramento, Cal.; Mather Field; 2d Lieut. DeB. Lowenberg to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Smoot to the depot Q.M., New York, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. R. A. Weldon to Camp Custer, Mich. (April 30, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieutenants of San. C., N.A., to duty as follows: P. P. Ayer to Akron, Ohio; R. D. Scott to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie; 1st Lieut. E. D. Mathews to Camp Cody, N.M.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Wells from duty with Stationary Laboratory No. 2, Army Medical School, Washington. (April 29, War D.)

First Lieut. W. R. Proctor, San. C., N.A., to Lakehurst, N.J., for duty. (April 30, War D.)

First Lieut. G. E. Gage, San. C., N.A., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (April 30, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. H. R. Kelsey, V.C., N.A., Newport News, Va., to animal embarkation depot there. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieut. H. I. McCullough, V.C., N.A., to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, for duty. (April 29, War D.)

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Appointments in Army Ambulance Service, N.A., from April 10, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. T. Lackey, L. C. Andrews, C. B. Hudgins, Jr., R. L. Harper, D. R. Clarke, E. B. Lawyer and G. M. Coulter, U.S.A. Amb. Serv., N.A. (April 27, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

The following appointments of Engrs., N.A., with rank from April 9, 1918, are announced: To be colonels—Lieut. Cols. R. S. Thomas (major, Engrs.) and A. R. Ehrnbeck, Engrs., N.A. (major, Engrs.). (April 27, War D.)

Appointments of Engrs., N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors O. M. Leland, April 13, A. H. Lovell, E.R.C., April 17. To be major—Capt. P. S. Morris, Jr., E.R.C., April 17. To be captains—First Lieuts. I. D'A. Brent, April 16, E. L. Grover, E.R.C., April 15; 1st Lieut. C. Weiss, Engrs., N.A., April 11. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. A. Levi, April 13, A. H. Davidson, April 18, R. B. Murdock, E.R.C., April 15. (April 27, War D.)

The appointment of Lieut. Col. F. B. Downing, Engrs., N.A. (major, Engrs.), to the grade of colonel, Engrs., N.A., with rank from April 16, is announced. He will proceed to Camp Cody, N.M., for duty with 109th Engrs. (April 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. N. R. Hunter, Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 47th Engrs., Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. D. R. Price, Engrs., N.A., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., N.A., assigned to 5th Engrs., Camp Skurry, Corpus Christi, Texas, for duty: M. S. Hezelwood, M. R. Womble, J. E. Robinson, C. D. Welch. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., N.A., assigned to 529th Engrs., Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty: J. E. Geiger, R. E. Goss. (April 27, War D.)

Officers of Engrs., N.A., to 519th Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty: Second Lieuts. S. J. Thomas, C. H. Thompson. (April 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. A. Roberts, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 521st Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., N.A., assigned to 528th Engrs., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty: M. W. Bremer, C. J. Everson, J. P. Ewing, G. A. Fraser, E. T. Gawkins. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of N.A. assigned to 527th Engrs., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty: J. P. Berg, G. W. Birney, W. C. Bleimeister. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of N.A. assigned to 522d Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for duty: N. B. Patten, Jr., G. A. Patterson, T. H. Frendergast, B. C. Redgrave, M. C. Reimer, R. Kiplinger, D. M. Eickenbaker. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., N.A., assigned to 534th Engrs., Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty: St. C. B. Moore, F. A. Morgan, R. N. Myers, C. Nance, J. T. Nash, G. L. Nelson, J. M. Normile. (April 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. N. K. Sheppard, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 513th Engrs., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. (April 29, War D.)

The appointment of Lieut. Col. E. L. Daley, Engrs., N.A. (major, Engrs.), to colonel, Engrs., N.A., from April 20, 1918, is announced. (April 30, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Col. A. B. Warfield, Field Art., N.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as student. (April 30, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Officers of Inf., N.A., to duty as follows: Col. J. A. Lynch to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for assignment to the trains, 83d Division; Lieut. Col. E. A. Hickman as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency and will repair to Washington; Lieut. Col. H. D. Coburn to Camp Lewis, Wash., for assignment to 182d Infantry Brigade; Capt. W. O. Hill to Camp Gordon, Ga.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Chalk to Camp Gordon, Ga., for assignment to Infantry replacement camp. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. N. A. Komer, Inf., N.A., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty at the Infantry replacement camp. (April 30, War D.)

CHEMICAL SERVICE SECTION.

First Lieut. A. T. Larson, Chemical Service, N.A., to duty at the American University experimental station, Washington. (April 29, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Second lieutenants of Engrs., assigned to 518th Engrs., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty: O. J. Vinson, Y. H. Votypka, N.A.; E. Waddle, E.R.C.; E. H. Wells, Jr., J. H. Wilkinson, C. R. Williams, N.A. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., assigned to 520th Engrs., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty: V. L. Rogers, E. A. Rovenstine, N.A. W. J. Rush, R.C.; H. M. Shank, J. M. Sickler, W. W. Slaton, F. S. Smith, K. P. Thiry, N.A. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., assigned to 531st Engrs., Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: R. L. Ryan, R.C.; T. M. Scruggs, Jr., M. S. Salisbury, J. C. Long, L. G. Stallkamp, R. B. Van Horn, A. H. Zeits, N.A. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., assigned to 530th Engrs., Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty: H. O. Graham, N.A.; A. W. Groot, R.C.; G. A. Hopkins, C. E. Hughes, E. L. Paintin, W. W. Phalan, C. W. Pittard, N.A. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., assigned to 526th Engrs.,

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Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty: T. L. Marvin, A. P. McCrary, R. J. McManus, N.A.; C. E. Mellor, R.C.; G. H. Merchant, A. B. Merry, G. J. Wheeler, Jr., N.A. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., assigned to 523d Engrs., Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty: D. R. Norris, J. T. O'Shea, M. D. Paine, N.A.; C. L. Parsons, R.C.; J. E. Paterson, N.A. (April 27, War D.)

Second lieutenants of Engrs., assigned to 525th Engrs., Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty: J. D. Meyer, A. R. Milks, E. H. Miller, N.A. R. E. Millett, F. T. Miskell, E. W. Moore, R.C. (April 27, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major S. J. Rosensohn, J.A.G.R.C., to New York, N.Y., on business pertaining to the arbitration of the wage dispute between the manufacturers of Army slickers and their workers. (April 27, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. G. R. Grau, Q.M.R.C., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. S. B. Rogers, Q.M.R.C., to Chicago, Ill. (April 27, War D.)

Capt. L. B. Haworth, Q.M.R.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (April 27, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major R. L. MacDonald to Edgewood, Md.; Capt. T. M. Church to Washington, D.C.; E. A. Amory to Savannah, Ill.; D. Montgomery to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; P. W. McLees to Camp Raritan,

Metuchen, N.J., for duty, vice Capt. T. M. Church, Q.M.R.C. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. S. G. Sauer, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty with 308th Sanitary Train. (April 30, War D.)

Capt. F. A. Hooper, Q.M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 30, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Majors S. Brown, 2d, to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty with Base Hospital No. 117; S. Pollitzer to Williams Bridge, N.Y., Hospital No. 1; D. Bovaard to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 10; Capt. A. Durham to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; W. T. Patterson to Fort Porter, N.Y., Hospital No. 4; G. D. McCall to Lakewood, N.J., Hospital No. 9; H. W. Jackson to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; P. S. Potter to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; F. F. Sprague to Rock Island, Ill., Rock Island Arsenal; 1st Lieuts. H. L. Carncross to Fort Thomas, Ky.; H. C. Walker to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, Base Hospital No. 53; A. C. Margulies to Lakewood, N.J., Hospital No. 9; M. Lando to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Majors E. W. Pinkham to Newport News, Va.; E. D. Sinks to Fort Wayne, Mich., recruit receiving station; E. C. Mitchell to Camp Greenleaf, Ga., assigned to duty as C.O. of Base Hospital No. 57; Capt. E. S. Abbot to Fort Des Moines, Iowa; H. Crenshaw to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Base Hospital No. 43. (April 27, War D.)

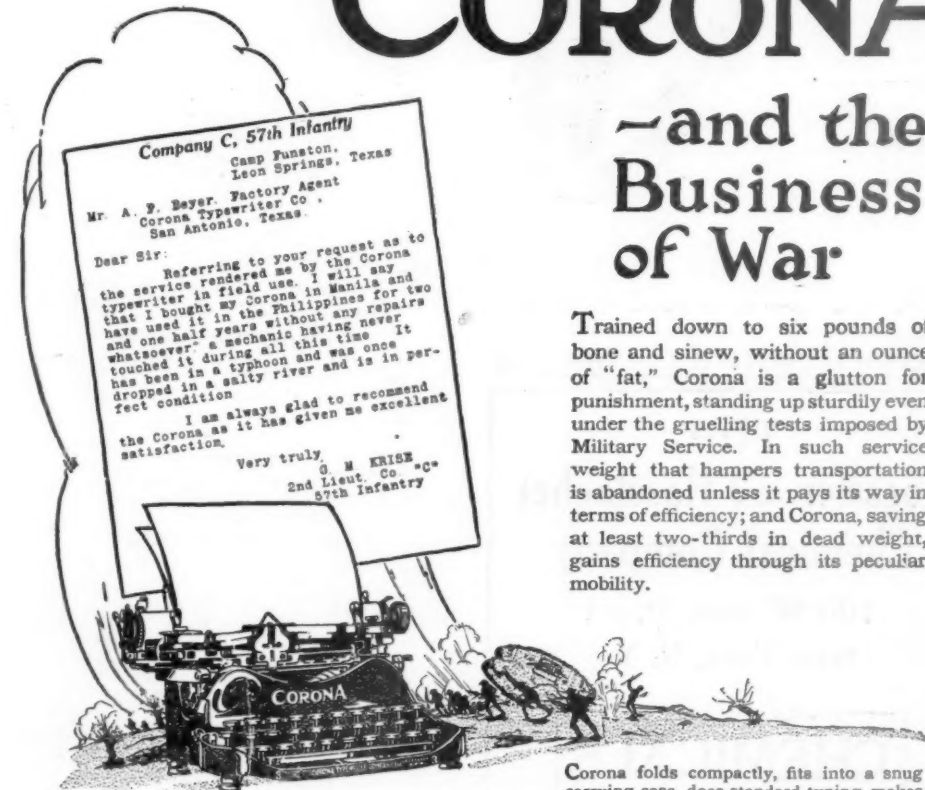
Officers of M.R.C. to Allentown, Pa., for duty with Base Hospital No. 117: Major J. R. Moore, Capt. G. A. Blakeslee, 1st Lieut. H. O. Rush. (April 27, War D.)

(Continued on page 1419.)

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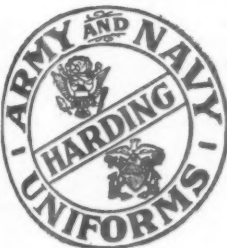
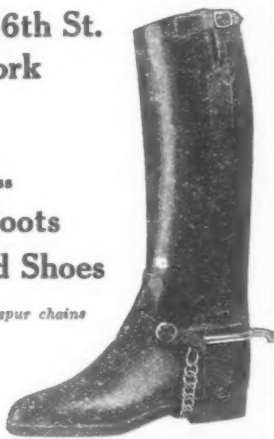
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Medical Reserve—Continued from page 1418.

Officers of M.R.C. to Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Colt, for duty:
Capt. S. C. Pattee, 1st Lieut. H. LaForge, E. S. Lewis, G. C.
Webb. (April 27, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: G. Nisley
to Camp Greenleaf, Port Oglethorpe, Ga., with Hospital Train
No. 42; G. W. Shirk to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, Base
Hospital No. 114; H. L. Kilgore to Washington, D.C., at war
dispensary, Sixth and B streets, N.W.; L. E. Haughey to
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; O. F. Smith to Newport News,
Va.; R. E. Tyler to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis;
W. D. Calvin to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie; R. S.
Stauffer to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; R. E.
Gaston to Alexandria, La., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 814,
Camp Beauregard; W. E. Brackett to Columbus, S.C., Camp
Jackson; S. J. Mattison to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny,
with Base Hospital No. 35; A. W. Botkin to Portland, Ore.;
R. A. Johnson to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field; F. L.
Shenk to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; D. D. Brooks to
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; V. R. Penneck to Newport News,
Va.; S. S. Mullin to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 27,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Majors W. F. Verdi
to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, with Base Hospital No. 52;
J. M. Wainwright to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., with
Base Hospital No. 54; A. C. Burnham to Camp Funston, Fort
Riley, Base Hospital No. 82; A. E. Halstead to Camp Han-
cock, Augusta, Ga., with Base Hospital No. 53; Capt. E.
Taylor to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; J. E.
Griggs to Newport News, Va.; J. H. Grant to Louisville, Ky.,
Camp Zachary Taylor; G. G. Hunter to Camp Kearny, Linda
Vista, Cal., with Base Hospital No. 85 now being mobilized
at that camp; C. M. Griffith to O.G. Camp Hancock, Augusta,
Ga.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Niehaus to Washington, D.C., Army
Medical School; C. W. Davis to Washington, D.C., Army
Medical School; J. H. Dunnington and T. S. Blakesley to
Minneapolis, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; R. D. Spencer to Wash-
ington, D.C., Army Medical School. (April 29, War D.)

Major H. P. Brown, Jr., M.R.C., to Williams Barracks, N.Y.,
General Hospital No. 1, for treatment. (April 29, War D.)

Major W. Ralston, M.R.C., to Walter Reed General Hos-
pital, D.C., for treatment. (April 29, War D.)

Major W. J. Stone, M.R.C., to following camps for confer-
ence with the officers specified in reference to improvement of
medical service in base hospitals, and then return to station:
Majors J. D. Miller, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; J. A.
Capps, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; W. W. Hamberger, Camp
Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (April 29, War D.)

First Lieut. H. Mella, M.R.C., to Walter Reed General Hos-
pital, D.C., for treatment. (April 29, War D.)

The following officers of M.R.C. are relieved from duty at
the places specified and will proceed to Americus, Ga., and
report in person to the commanding officer, aviation camp,
Southern Field, that place, for duty and by letter to the Chief
Signal Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Capt. J. M.
Spence, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Port
Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. J. M. J. Luke, Military School of
Aeronautics, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
(April 29, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C., to grade of major: J. R. Bradley,
April 22; T. R. Chambers, R. A. Warden, J. D. MacRae,
J. N. Teeter and G. F. Dick, April 23; L. J. Roper, L. H.
English, S. S. Johnson, A. J. Colcord and R. C. Winslow,
April 24. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont,
for duty: Capt. J. D. Pasco, 1st Lieut. C. F. Morris, J. D. Pel-
larin, R. W. Peterson, C. A. Ross, F. E. Smith. (April 29,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to South San Antonio, Texas, Camp
Kelly, for duty: Capt. J. J. Clarke, R. L. Glascock, J. C.
Miller; 1st Lieut. J. M. Best, A. W. Carley, J. H. Crawford,
P. C. Davis, A. A. Rill, W. H. Evans, J. H. Fowler, C. H.
Graf, B. Gwathmey, G. W. Harrison, H. H. Hanly, J. H.
Hountha, E. S. Jones, O. B. Moon, F. H. Morrow, J. H.
Phillips, J. M. Pumphrey, W. B. Rogers, S. Roth. (April 29,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Rochester, Minn., Mayo Clinic, about
May 11, 1918, for a course of instruction, and upon comple-
tion to camps specified for temporary duty in base hospitals:
Capt. B. U. Sims, Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Aitken,
Camp Logan, Texas; D. W. Kohler, Camp MacArthur, Texas;
J. T. Quirk, Camp Pike, Ark.; F. H. Rabb and W. D. Ro-
sards, Camp Bowie, Texas; H. A. Springer, Camp Shelby, Miss.
(April 29, War D.)

First Lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. R. Miller
to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6;
L. Felderman to Jeffersonville, Ind., Jeffersonville depot; J. S.
Burger to O.G. Camp Meade, Md.; M. E. Cavallo to Camp
Upton, N.Y.; J. P. Cochran to Newport News, Va.; L. Mc-
Kinney to Deming, N.M., Camp; J. D. Roenthal to
Markleton, Pa., Army Hospital No. 17; D. A. MacDuffie to
Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; O. H. Richer to Camp Sherman,
Chillicothe, Ohio; E. L. Dravo to Fort Sam Houston, Texas,
Base Hospital No. 1; J. E. Wine to Camp Wadsworth, Spar-
tanburg, S.C.; H. Wilderman and C. E. Sevier to Hoboken,
N.J., Base Hospital No. 22. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty:
First Lieut. W. R. Blackman, J. C. Rich, L. B. Royal, C. B.
Wheelchel. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for
duty: First Lieut. G. Bartlett, B. C. Bird, L. A. Edmundson,
J. G. Keiser, C. E. Lyday, N. H. McNeerney, J. C. McSweeney,
E. J. Stothart, R. W. Thompson, J. A. Turner, H. S. Watson,
H. S. Yellen. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Edgewood, Md.: First Lieut.
E. H. Sutter, R. E. Wyatt. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont,
for duty: First Lieut. F. Dunkle, F. M. Lawson. (April 29,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty:
First Lieut. J. F. Kelly, C. H. Kirk. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hos-
pital No. 10: First Lieut. J. Buckstein, A. H. Carr, J. C.
Young. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Newport News, Va.: First
Lieut. L. L. Dunlop, A. F. Ottow, L. Overshiner. (April 29,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with Hos-
pital Train No. 2: First Lieut. J. B. Overall, J. C. Shaw.
(April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to American Lake, Wash., for duty in
base hospital: First Lieut. W. S. Anderson, E. H. McMillan,
W. C. Smallwood. (April 29, War D.)

First Lieut. S. S. Brunnington, M.R.C. to Williamsbridge,
N.Y., General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge
avenue, for observation and treatment. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler, for duty
with Base Hospital No. 51: Major H. W. Goodall; Capt. F.
W. Lester; 1st Lieut. J. O. Cook, R. S. Eustis, M. R. Ken-
dall, G. W. Papan, R. S. Perkins, W. M. Pettengill, G. H.
Gauerke, J. S. Kellogg. (April 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Base Hospital No. 51, Camp
Wheeler, Ga.: Capt. L. S. Haggood, N. R. Mason, J. A.
McLean, G. W. Miller, H. B. Smith, R. L. Wilson; 1st Lieut.
W. C. Barry, A. W. Hubbard, P. H. Leavitt, L. S. McQuade,
L. C. Moore, W. R. Morrison, A. T. Moulton. (April 30,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. O'H.
Laughinghouse to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Major A. Mac-
Farlane to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; Major T. M. Joyce
to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, with Base Hospital
No. 46; Capt. J. B. Zabriskie to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee;
Capt. C. G. Eichler to Riverside, Cal., March Field; Capt. J.
H. Hall to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; Capt. J. E.
Oswalt to Sacramento, Cal., Mather Field; Capt. F. B. Gum-
mey to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 10; Capt. B. W.
Rhamy to Fort Omaha, Neb.; Capt. G. B. Owen to Camp
Grant, Rockford, Ill., with 36th Engrs.; Capt. C. Le F.
Vreeland to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Kelly; Capt. H. C.
Naffziger to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler, with Base Hospital
No. 51; 1st Lieut. E. C. Schulze to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp
Dodge; 1st Lieut. F. Mock and G. S. Philbrick to Wash-
ington, D.C., Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. J. L. Nicholas
to Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. O. K. Spear to Atlanta,
Ga., Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. J. P. Strickler to Fort Mc-
Dowell, Cal. (April 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Base Hospital No. 52, Camp
Gordon, Ga.: Capt. H. H. Healy, O. S. Maynard, C. L. Good-
rich; 1st Lieut. J. W. Ford, H. P. Wadsworth, B. A. O'Con-
nor, O. C. McDowell. (April 30, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Atlanta, Ga., for duty: Capt. A. E.
(Continued on page 1420.)

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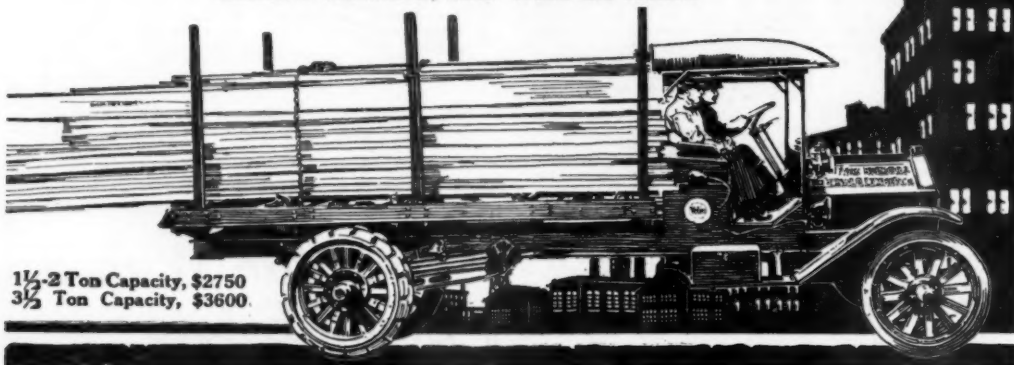
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Medical Reserve—Continued from page 1419.

Edgerton; 1st Lieut. S. S. Beverly, P. Black, W. S. Gramling, C. S. Pittman, V. B. Weller, L. N. West, M. P. Whickard, J. H. Watson. (April 30, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty with Base Hospital No. 52: Capt. J. E. Johnson, O. H. Johnson, W. C. Stoner, A. F. Weyerbacker; 1st Lieut. C. F. Bacus, M. H. Bachman, F. C. Devendorf, W. L. Dixon, R. F. Drury, E. C. Foster, R. G. Grossman, T. R. Knowles, S. D. Maiden, O. E. Piersall, G. A. Sayres, J. Smith, Jr., J. M. Weldon. (April 30, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for duty with Engineer regiments specified: 1st Lieut. B. F. Loring, 23d Engrs.; G. Nisley, 46th Engrs.; G. H. B. Terrey, 47th Engrs. (April 30, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieutenants of D.R.C. to duty as follows: A. E. Hurt and H. W. Hennis to Camp Grant, Ill.; N. Ellard to Gettysburg, Pa. (April 27, War D.)
First Lieut. W. B. Estes, D.R.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for intelligence duty. (April 29, War D.)
Officers of D.R.C. to duty at Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock: 1st Lieut. W. A. Clarke, Jr., R. L. Jackson, E. L. Smith, R. F. Wells. (April 30, War D.)
First Lieut. W. M. Pruyn, D.R.C., to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., for duty with Base Hospital No. 29. (April 30, War D.)
Appointments in D.R.C. with rank in 1913 as indicated: To be majors—Capt. L. G. Mitchell, April 18; 1st Lieut. C. V. Vignes, April 23. To be captains—1st Lieut. H. J. Brachman, J. A. Campbell, G. B. Logan, A. F. McCarthy, H. J. McGinn, L. Reiser, A. C. Roblin, W. R. Snyder, N. C. Spencer, H. A. Stone, H. M. Trafford, H. Van Blarcom, O. C. Anderson, all from April 19; R. L. Bodine, E. W. Boville, M. W. Catterlin, H. F. Christiansen, P. L. Cooper, F. W. Dains, S. H. Davis, F. M. Fugler, G. L. Gallagher, G. C. Gentry, G. R. Heap, P. S. Irvine, F. L. Kane, C. K. Little, O. L. McKay, T. G. McMartin, S. S. Skiff, W. J. Stiles, C. R. Wagner, R. H. Williams, all from April 18. (April 30, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. R. F. Bolenbaker, V.R.C., to Macon, Ga., for duty. (April 27, War D.)
Second Lieut. W. E. Campbell, V.R.C., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty. (April 27, War D.)
Second Lieut. I. C. Worsham, V.R.C., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty. (April 29, War D.)
Second Lieut. G. E. M. Smallbone, V.R.C., to Admiral, Md., for duty. (April 29, War D.)
Officers of V.R.C. to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, for duty: Second Lieut. N. J. Elder, E. S. Markham. (April 29, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Capt. F. B. Dawes, E.R.C., to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty. (April 26, War D.)
Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major T. F. Quilty to Columbus, Ohio; Capt. S. Van Pelt to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; 1st Lieut. B. B. Britt and A. MacGregor assigned to 55th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich.; H. A. Jones, Jr., assigned to 23d Engrs., Camp Sheridan; J. H. Waxman to El Paso, Texas, 9th Engrs.; R. E. Crockett to Camp Fremont, Cal., with 319th Engrs.; 2d Lieut. R. B. Turner to Aiken, S.C.; J. L. Niessen to Camp Lee, Va., with 305th Engrs.; W. C. Brooke, to Corpus Christi, Texas, 5th Engrs.; J. H. Rogers to Camp Dix, N.J., with 303d Engrs.; C. M. Rader to Camp Wheeler, Ga., with 106th Engrs.; J. C. Monahan to Camp Jackson, S.C., with 306th Engrs.; A. Holmes to Camp McClellan, Ala., with 104th Engrs.; W. D. Bright to Camp Meade, with 304th Engrs.; D. J. Harris to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., with 309th Engrs.; O. S. Petty to Camp Devens, Mass., with 301st Engrs.; H. I. Leviton to Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 308th Engrs. (April 27, War D.)
Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major Paul Doty to Washington, D.C.; Capt. N. E. Olds assigned to 26th Engrs., Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. A. W. Wheeler to Camp Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; J. M. Shultz to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; W. W. Parker to Saltville, Va., Chemical Plant No. 4; E. F. Seymour to Washington, D.C., General Engineer Depot; 1st Lieut. F. W. Boardman assigned to 49th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; M. N. Oates to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; G. H. Holloway to 20th Engrs., Camp American University, D.C.; E. T. Corcoran to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; S. F. Brown assigned to 22d Engrs., effective April 27, 1918, to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; D. Allison assigned to 38th Engrs., Camp Upton, N.Y.; R. Brewerton assigned to 22d Engrs., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Kilpatrick assigned to 57th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; L. H. Williams to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; H. H. Bate to Camp Custer, Mich., 310th Engrs.; J. R. Carlson to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., with 314th Engrs.; R. P. Thompson to Camp Sherman, Ohio, with 317th Engrs.; J. M. Marsh to Camp Lewis, Wash., with 316th Engrs.; P. B. Tarr to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, with 313th Engrs.; R. M. Copeland to Camp Travis, Texas, with 315th Engrs.; P. J. Greenough to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., with 311th Engrs.; P. W. Baker to Camp Grant, Ill., with 311th Engrs. (April 29, War D.)
Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Majors J. A. Marlington attached to 313th Engrs., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; J. E. Carroll assigned to 527th Engrs., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Capt. H. H. George, 3d, assigned to 105th Engrs., Camp Sevier, S.C.; J. W. K. Browne to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Mason assigned to 23d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; E. N. Hurley, Jr., to Chicago, Capt. W. W. Walker, 2d Lieut. W. T. Haight assigned to 8th Engrs., Fort Bliss, Texas; P. W. Teschke assigned to 8th Engineer Train, Fort Bliss, Texas. (April 30, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. J. C. Monir, Ord. R.C., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (April 27, War D.)
Capt. W. E. Mathewson, Ord. R.C., to Washington, D.C., Bureau of Standards, with Dr. W. E. Stratton for duty. (April 27, War D.)
Officers of Ord. R.C. to Washington for duty: Majors L. E. T. Harkness, E. C. Peck. (April 29, War D.)
First Lieutenants of Ord. R.C. to Lakehurst, N.J., for duty: A. G. King, G. W. Blossom, Jr. (April 30, War D.)
Major F. A. Estes, Ord. R.C., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Ord. for duty. (April 30, War D.)
First Lieut. E. G. McClellan, Ord. R.C., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for treatment. (April 30, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. F. E. Lankford, S.R.C., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty in charge of Radio Tractor Unit No. 48. (April 30, War D.)
First Lieut. O. K. Flanders, S.R.C., to Camp Merritt, N.J., as camp signal officer. (April 30, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Capt. L. T. McMenemy and 2d Lieut. F. Harmel, Av. Sec. S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 26, War D.)
Officers of Av. Sec. S.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. D. M. Liddell to New York, N.Y., 15 Park Row; 1st Lieut. T. D. Cope to Hampton, Va., Langley Field; R. Sedgwick, Jr., to Urbana, Ill., School of Military Aeronautics; W. B. Joyce to Alessandro, Cal., March Field; J. J. Clarkson to Waco, Texas; L. A. Jenks to Fort Wayne, Mich.; D. P. Loye to Ashland, Va.; W. G. Gildard to Fort Worth, Texas, Tinker Field, Tauraine Building; O. Vate to Fort Wayne, Mich.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Edgerton to Washington, D.C.; M. Kinney to Dallas, Texas; G. L. Boyle to Washington, D.C.; P. B. Blair to Austin, Texas, School of Military Aeronautics. (April 27, War D.)
Officers of Av. Sec. S.R.C. to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: First Lieut. M. B. Moore, 2d Lieut. R. M. Osterman, R. M. Landroth, J. A. Rhodes. (April 27, War D.)
Orders directing 2d Lieut. W. R. Morrison, Av. Sec. S.R.C., to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty are revoked. (April 27, War D.)
Officers of Av. Sec. S.R.C. to Hampton, Va., Langley Field, for duty: First Lieut. R. A. Dunn and 2d Lieut. W. E. Dunn. (April 27, War D.)
Capt. W. P. Field, Av. Sec. S.R.C., to Columbus, Ohio, for duty. (April 29, War D.)
First Lieut. C. A. Shedy, Av. Sec. S.R.C., to Americas, Ga., Southern Field, for duty. (April 29, War D.)

(Continued on page 1422.)



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Aviation Section, S.R.C.—Continued from page 1420.

First Lieut. F. E. Hayes, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (April 29, War D.)
 First Lieut. L. F. Gilbert, Av. Sec., S.R.C., relieved from duty as member of board of officers created by Par. 108, S.O. 235, War D., 1917, and will proceed to Princeton, N.J., School of Military Aeronautics, for duty. (April 29, War D.)
 First Lieut. J. B. Jiskra, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief Signal Officer for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 First Lieut. W. S. Piggins, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 First Lieut. O. F. Taylor, Av. Sec., S.R.C., from Washington, D.C., to Chicago, Ill., and report to district manager of equipment, Signal Corps, and by telegraph to Chief Signal Officer of Army for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 Second Lieut. P. B. Wasserboehr and G. P. Aems, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 Second Lieut. H. E. Van Surdam, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School, for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 Second Lieut. M. B. Wilder, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Americus, Ga., for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 Second Lieut. C. A. La Belle, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Omaha, Neb., Signal Corps general supply depot, and by telegraph to Chief Signal Officer for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 Second Lieut. W. Hope, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (April 30, War D.)
 Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Olcott, Texas, Ellington Field, for duty: Second Lieut. E. G. Johnson, N. C. Ernst, C. I. Cook, Jr., Z. P. Lee. (April 30, War D.)
 Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field, for duty: First Lieut. H. P. Oriady, K. W. Todd; 2d Lieut. D. M. Campbell, W. L. Plummer, D. M. Steele. (April 30, War D.)
 Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty: Second Lieut. A. U. Rodney, W. P. Clapham. (April 30, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Resignation by Major J. B. Ray, I.R.C., for the good of the Service is accepted. (April 27, War D.)
 First Lieut. L. R. Henry, I.R.C., to New Orleans, La., 43d Inf., for duty. (April 29, War D.)
 J. R. Clark, major, I.R.C., is placed on active duty at Camp Custer, Mich. (April 30, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty: Capt. H. W. Cramer and L. W. Gloessinger, Q.M.R.C.; Capt. C. R. DuBois, E.R.C. (April 29, War D.)

"ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS."

Old Caesar thought he knew something about the tented field, having followed his master as body servant through the war between the States, but Camp Jackson was a revelation to him.

"Yer mean, Maus' Jeems," he cross-examined his young maussa, "dat dese young gem'n can't drink nothin' strong-er'n spring water?"

"That's all."

"And no frolickin' wid de gals?"

"None whatever."

"An' no swearin' at de mules?"

"Against regulations."

"Lor, Maus' Jeems, disher ain't no camp. Disher's a camp meetin'!"—*Columbia State.*

QUICKEST WAY.

A visitor to Fort Hancock, N.J., recently stopped a private in Battery B, directly in front of the Y.M.C.A. building and asked him the quickest way to get to the post hospital. The private's reply was as follows:

"Well, sir, just you go over there on the parade grounds, and holler, three cheers for the Kaiser, and

you'll be there, before you can say Jack Robinson."—*The Range Finder.*

SONG OF THE SOLDIER.

Col. Eugene O. Fehet, U.S.A., recalls the following "Song of the Soldier" which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the early 'seventies and suggests that it be reprinted now "as typical of the Allied comradeship in this world struggle to make the 'world safe for democracy'." It was written by Gen. Isaac I. Stevens; cadet U.S. Military Academy, 1835-39; killed while major general, U.S. Volunteers, at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Air: "Jamie's on the Stormy Sea."

Comrades known in marches many,
 Comrades tried in dangers many,
 Comrades bound by memories many,
 Brothers ever let us be.

Wounds or sickness may divide us,
 Marching orders may divide us,
 But whatever fate betide us,
 Brothers of the heart are we.

Comrades known by faith the clearest,
 Tried when death was near and nearest,
 Bound we are by ties the dearest,
 Brothers evermore to be.

And if spared, and growing older,
 Shoulder still in line with shoulder,
 And with hearts no thrill the colder,
 Brothers ever we shall be.

By communion of the banner,
 Battle-scarred but victor banner,
 By the baptism of the banner,
 Brothers of one church are we.

Creed nor faction can divide us,
 Race nor language can divide us,
 Still whatever fate betide us,
 Children of the Flag are we.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Captain (angrily)—Button up that coat; you'll catch cold.

Married recruit (absently)—Yes, my dear.—*Harry Wyckoff, Sergt., Co. C, 309th M.G. Battalion, in Judge.*

Some idea of the extensive manufacture of "tanks" in England may be gathered from a brief article in the London Engineer of March 29, which says: "There is, perhaps, no branch of our military fighting equipment which has appealed so vividly to the public imagination as the armed motor vehicles, known as 'tanks.' Very large numbers of these creeping monsters have been turned out from the Birmingham area by the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company, Limited. For the construction of this class of machine an unusually large amount of space is absolutely essential. These works, which are now engaged almost exclusively on tanks of different kinds, stand on an area of forty-five acres, one-half of which is covered with buildings. One shop will permit of the erection of about 240 tanks at one time, and is provided with ten-ton cranes in each bay. On the occasion of our visit about one-half of this number of tanks was in process of construction. Practically the whole of the machines, with the exception of the engines, are built at these works, which are equipped

with all the necessary appliances. For obvious reasons we are not permitted to dwell too much on their special features, and the general construction is now fairly familiar. For the benefit of the deputation one of the latest high-speed type of machines was shown in operation. The site chosen for the operations was quite as difficult as anything which could be imagined in land warfare, with slag heaps and hollows of considerable proportions, and inclines of 1 in 1. None of these appeared to present any difficulty in maneuvering however. With caterpillar-like movement, the uncanny thing wormed its way over and through every obstacle, spun round in its own length, poised itself on top of a ridge, free-wheeled down the other side at a break-neck speed, and finally traversed a piece of flat land at a speed which infantry would find far too great to maintain."

"Shotguns for the trenches are not a new idea," writes a student of Civil War history; "fifty-five years ago General Beauregard reported that double-barreled shotguns loaded with buck-shot had been very efficient against Shaw's Massachusetts black birds, who had attempted to get in to Battery Wagner. The same general had a corps of men whose business it was to keep his means of communications open at all times. The General wrote to a civilian thanking him for the loan of a pair of glasses, promising to return them after the war was over, which also proves that the present day methods are not brand new. The extremely interesting account of some of our staff troops' experience in helping to stem the tide of Huns in France, brings to mind the fact that during the siege of Charleston, S.C., in the '60s, the U.S. Engineers were so eager to fight that General Gillmore had to issue an order prohibiting them carrying arms. Their guns being too hot to handle reminds us that during the battle of Corinth, Miss., muskets of the Union troops were hot enough to blister hands and explode the charges when rammed home. But this affair was fought in 108 degrees of heat."

Sweeney was a new recruit; he was also a Knight of Columbus. His second day at Fort Thomas was spent in hours of tiresome drill. Toward evening the top sergeant called out, "All K.P.'s step forward." Twelve men advanced and, when the others were dismissed, followed the officer toward the mess halls. Sweeney was tired and hungry and his blood boiled at the thought of the favoritism about to be shown to the dozen Knights of Pythias. He followed the men, cursing under his breath, and on reaching the hall was relieved to hear the gruff "top" exclaim: "Now you kitchen police, get busy!"—*Argonaut.*

Agents of the Army Intelligence Service in New York city on April 26 arrested Joseph D. Urgolo, twenty-four years old, and a student in the Columbia Pharmacy School. He was charged with posing as an Army officer. He wore the uniform of a first lieutenant of the Army, and said that his home was at Ozone Park. Urgolo confessed that he was fraudulently wearing the uniform.

It may be of interest to the Army to know that Co. E, 161st Inf., is 100 per cent. proficient in War Risk Insurance, writes a correspondent; every officer and enlisted man carries a \$10,000 policy, making a total amount for the company of \$2,380,000.



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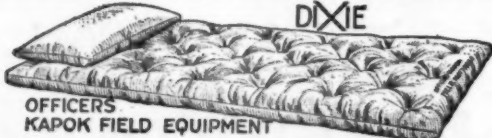
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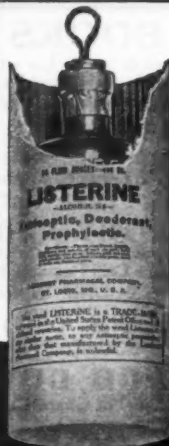
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